The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer Tulula.

Great Success of Gen. Banks in the Teche Country.

HIS PROGRESS TO OPELOUSAS.

Battles Fought at Bethel Place and Vermillion Bayou.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Another Victory Won by Gen. Grover.

OVER 1,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Reported Reduction of the Rebel Fortifications at Bute la Rose.

A Large Number of Rebel Steamers Destroyed.

The United States steamer *Tulula*, from New-Orleans and Key West, arrived at this port yesterday. She left New-Orleans on the 9th, but grounding in the Mississippi was detained nine days, and did not leave the bar until the 16th. New-Orleans papers of that date were put on board, and through these we are put in possession of important information regarding the operations of Gen. BANKS in the Teche Country, which will be found below.

From the New-Orleans Era, 20th.

The latest news from the front of our army on the Teche is of the same encouraging character as heretofore. On Friday night Gen. BANKS reached Vermillionville, previous to which, however, a sanguinary and spirited fight took place at the crossing of Vermillion Bayou, a short distance this side of the village.

At this place the rebels posted a force of over 1,500 infantry and strong batteries of artillery to ambush. Fire was opened upon the advance of Gen. BANKS' army from the whole force of the enemy. The fight raged furiously for some time, but resulted finally, after considerable loss on both sides, in the giving way of the rebels and the crossing of our troops.

It was reported last night that Gen. BANKS would undoubtedly be in Opelousas by to-night, with his whole army.

Accounts from that part of the country state that the fortifications at Bute la Rose have been reduced by our fleet, and that the place is in our possession. At this place, as will be seen by the correspondence below, the rebels had, besides their land batteries, the ram *Wm. H. Webb*.

Our correspondent details the operations as they occurred after the attack on the fortifications of Bethel Place. After the second day's fight, the intrenchments were evacuated, leaving in our possession two pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition, etc.

As the army advanced, they came up with a force under Gen. GROVER, which had been engaged in a desperate fight, which is described. It was in Gen. GROVER'S engagement that most of the prisoners were taken.

Our forces have captured over 500 head of horses, mules and cattle, which are of incalculable value in the capture at this juncture of affairs.

This expedition of Gen. BANKS up the Teche country, so far, has proved to be the most important and productive of the most satisfactory results of any that we have had to record since he has assumed the command of the Department of the Gulf. Our army is rolling like a ball of fire through the finest portion of Louisiana. When the rebels are thoroughly driven out of the Opelousas country, the backbone of the rebellion will be very much broken, so far as this State is concerned.

[It appears from the following letter, that a two days' fight had occurred at the fortifications of Bethel Place previous to the events narrated. Of these two days' operations we have yet received no account. — ED. TIMES.]

Correspondence of the Era.

IN THE FIELD ABOVE New-Iberia, April 17, 1863.

At 11½ o'clock, on the night of the 13th inst., Col. KIMBALL, of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, heard the enemy making preparations for evacuating his intrenchments. The moving of the artillery and baggage-wagons, packing and nailing of boxes, and drivers cursing their mules, could be distinctly heard by the advanced pickets of Col. KIMBALL'S brigade. Col. KIMBALL immediately notified Col. GOODRICH of the fact, and he in turn sent word to Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

No special movement was made in pursuit of the enemy until early the next morning, when Gen. EMORY ordered a portion of his command to fire into the breastworks, to make sure that they were evacuated. But at this time Col. KIMBALL had entered the works on the right, and immediately planted the national colors upon the parapet.

An advance of the whole column now took place, Gen. WESTFAL'S division taking the van. Upon entering the works, the scene on every hand gave the fullest evidence of bloody work the day before. Their unburied dead were lying around on all sides. With the leaves of the two days' harvest dead on the field.

There were found in the rebel works one 32-pounder smooth bore cannon, and a fine 12-pounder rifled brass howitzer. This latter piece, with its caisson, wandering drawn over a bridge across a ditch to the rear of the works, when a solid shot from one of our 30-pounder Parrots struck the bed of the piece, and threw it with the caisson into the ditch, where it now lies.

Large stores of all kinds of ammunition and some Enfield rifles, and a few small arms, were found in the works, having been abandoned by the enemy. The remnants of a hasty meal were found scattered around near the cannon. In one place the earth-works were torn up by a bursting shell, and the earth in many places was very much plowed up by the iron missiles of death. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among our troops as they entered this rebel stronghold. Loud cheers were given as the advancing columns passed through the intrenchments, and beheld the fearful effects of the two days' struggle.

The army marched on the first day to a point just above Pattersonville, where it was learned that the prisoners taken from the *Diana* had been sent up to Franklin.

At Pattersonville, and for a short distance beyond there, the advance was annoyed by the rear guard of the retreating enemy, consisting of 100 cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Our van was frequently fired upon, but did not retreat out of range until the second day's march, when at one time finding themselves out of sight of the main body, the men in front fell back or waited until the whole force came up, when the march was resumed. Before the day was out, over 300 prisoners were brought in and quartered in the Court-house. By the next night the number had increased to over 500, including whole companies, who were marched in at once. By a singular good fortune, three of the officers who were taken on the *Diana* were recaptured at this place.

When Surg. DAVIS first made the proposition in the State of Louisiana that every man unwilling to fight for the Confederacy should leave the State, a Mr. SMITH, of Louisville, had not time enough to leave with a light-draft steamer in his possession, and it was confiscated on the Ouachita. Its name was the *Cornie*. Since that time it has been employed to transport rebel troops and army stores. For the last two months it was constantly employed in carrying salt from the Salt Works on the west bank of New-Iberia to the junction of the Teche and Cahawba bayous. From this point the salt has been transported to Alexandria, and so on up the Red River to Vicksburg, Port Hudson and other places, occupied by the rebels. On the 12th inst., early in the morning, the *Cornie* left New-Iberia with a lot of ammunition for the rebels at camp Bisland. Upon receiving that place, the boat was ordered to carry away the sick and wounded in case of any emergency. On the next night she received orders to get up steam and leave at once with the wounded. Accordingly, seventy-five wounded, some fatally, and also as many sick men, were placed on board, and the boat left for the hospital at New-Iberia. Only one surgeon was sent with the wounded. Upon reaching Franklin, orders were given to burn and destroy all the boats. The sick could not be removed, and so a hospital flag was raised and an escort under a pass Gen. Grover's command. After going a mile and a half above Franklin the *Cornie* met the *Diana*, and was ordered to return to Franklin, land the wounded and burn the boat. On reaching that place, Lieut. ALLEN, of Gen. WESTFAL'S staff, a wounded prisoner from the *Diana*, stepped up to the Captain and demanded its surrender. "Take charge of her, sir, and hoist your flag on her," was the only and immediate reply.

Dr. ALLEN, of the *Diana*, at once secured the services of other Federal Surgeons, and the sick and wounded were placed in a hospital under his charge.

By this fortunate capture, Lieut. ALLEN, of WESTFAL'S Staff; Capt. JEWETT, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York regiment, and Lieut. ALLEN, of the *Diana*, were retaken, and immediately commenced performing every service for the unfortunate sufferers.

"On the day the *Cornie* was captured, the rebels burned the *Newsboy*, a large steam-wheeler; the *Governor*, stern wheel, larger than the *Newsboy*, and the *Era No. 2*, the largest of all. The gunboat *Diana* was burned at the same time—all of them at Franklin.

The next day, at New-Iberia, the *Louise*, the *Derby*, the *Uncle Tommy*, (side-wheel, formerly a ferry-boat at Plaquemine,) the *Blue Hammock* (side-wheel) and the gunboat *Hart*, were all burned. The *Cricket* was sunk at the junction of the Teche and Cahawba bayous.

The gunboat *Hart* was one of the best and fastest gunboats in the rebel navy. She mounted one 32-pound rifled cannon forward, and another like it aft, and two small smooth-bore 24-pound brass pieces under her casemate. Her machinery and bulkheads were protected by 2-inch railroad iron, the heaviest kind in use. She had two splendid engines aboard, of 20-inch cylinder, 7-feet stroke. There were four double-fire boilers on the boat. She was commenced upon the day after the battle of the Cotton, and for seven months had not been finished until recently. She now lies with her ruined hulk across the Teche, above New-Iberia.

Large stores of provisions and ammunition were destroyed with these boats, including some twenty thousand pounds of bacon, and nearly a thousand cases of ammunition.

We are in possession of certain information with reference to the long-cherished designs of the enemy. They had purposed sending the gunboat *Hart* down the Teche, to meet us with the other boats, as they came up. On the Catawba, they were about sending the *Merrimac* and the *B. L. Hodge*. From the Red River, the *Queen of the West*, the *Webb*, the *W. Hozard*, the *Grand Duke* and the *Bodock* were to come. Two rams, building at Shreveport, they were to send if finished. One of them, half solid, built purposely for butting, was to come round by way of the Mississippi and attack the boats at New-Orleans. Those on the Teche were to come directly down that pepper to Brashear City. Those on the Catawba and Red River were to come down the Atchafalaya to the same point, and, after its capture, to go around by the Balize and another route to New-Orleans.

They were to rally their infantry at the same time at Pleasanceine, and take the railroad running from Brashear City. On the 12th it was the enemy's design to retreat as far as Alexandria, about a hundred miles west of Opelousas, and make a stand. KIRBY SMITH was to meet them there with reinforcements, and assume command of them.

GEN. GROVER'S EXPEDITION.

As the main body of our troops reached Franklin, the news of Gen. GROVER'S recent operations was brought to Gen. BANKS. Gen. GROVER'S division came in camp at Brashear City when the remainder of the forces started from Berwick City.

The division had been ordered to remain for the purpose of constituting an expedition to attack the enemy in the rear at the same time the main body drove him from the earthworks below.

Early on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., the whole division embarked on board the gunboats *Calhoun*, *Clifton*, *Estrella* and *Arizona*, and the transports *Ida May*, *Laurel Hill*, *Quinebaug*, *Southern Merchant* and *Regent*.

Proceeding up the bay, through Grand Lake Pass and Grand Lake, by a cross bayou, they reached Irish Bend, on the Teche, a bend like that of an ox-yoke, about three miles west of Franklin.

The First Louisiana regiment was the first to land. It had hardly stepped ashore when an attack was made upon it by the rebels with two pieces of artillery and two hundred infantry. Several were killed on both sides during the firing which immediately followed. The enemy were compelled to fall back. Upon reaching the Teche several rifle shots were fired by the rebels. They attempted to prevent the approach of our troops. This attempt likewise failed before the charging fire of our men, and the rebels were driven still further back. Our men crossed the Teche and bivouacked for the night. The next morning at an early hour they started toward Franklin, the rebels marching along the levee road, upon reaching a point two miles from Franklin, at what is called Irish Bend, they again met the enemy. There was a cross road meeting the main, and in this the rebel artillery was planted, commanding all the country about there.

As the troops came up, to their right was a thick forest of large trees, behind which the enemy was concealed, leaving also a wooden fence between them and their opponents. Preparations were made at once for a desperate attack. At the end of the day, one of a prisoner, remarked, "We knew that we have got to fight hard, or be taken prisoners."

The Twenty-fifth Connecticut regiment was the first to engage the enemy. It occupied the centre of the line of battle, having the Twenty-sixth Maine regiment on the right, and the Thirteenth Connecticut regiment on the left, and supported by the Twelfth Maine regiment.

It was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road, and thus marched until abreast of the woods, and then while under a sharp fire from the enemy, the line gradually swung round until it faced the woods, letting the enemy get to their rear. This accomplished, an attempt was made to capture our artillery, without success, although the regiment gradually lost back until it received support from the Ninety-first New-York.

The Twenty-fifth Connecticut regiment was ordered into action on the left of the line, and to the advance.

They met the enemy awaiting their approach in a piece of woods, where their artillery was supported by a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

When a charge was ordered, to force the rebels from their position and to take their artillery, the Thirteenth had to charge through a plowed field and over two fences, one of rails.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, this regiment succeeded in capturing two caissons, six horses, two swords, and a splendid flag from the enemy. The flag was of fine silk, six feet in length, bordered with rich silver tinsel, and bore upon it the inscription—"The Ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Cannoneers."

Soon after the charge of the Thirteenth, the enemy fell back defeated. The force opposed to us was not large, but had the advantage of position, and of making a surprise. The total force of the rebels, both here and at the batteries below, did not exceed 10,000 men.

Our loss was considerable, and that of the enemy must have corresponded with ours.

Sibley's brigade was included in this number—two regiments of Texas cavalry, Capt. Gray's battery, and the Valverde and Pelican batteries. The whole force was under the command of Gen. DICK TAYLOR, son of the late ZACHARY TAYLOR.

At this moment the whole force is retreating from our troops, demoralized and hopeless of their cause.

By the time our troops had arrived at New-Iberia, nearly 500 horses, mules, and beef cattle had been collected, and were placed in kraals along the wayside. Their numbers were so rapidly augmented by the constant seizures from the plantations bordering the road, that it became necessary to establish additional places for their safe keeping. The mules were found very useful to the regiments in addition to the transportation of the sick. Sound and blooded horses were made to replace the more jaded animals beside the officers.

Seven miles West of New Iberia, and near Vermilion Bay, in the middle of a mud lake, thick grown with flag and cane, rises a ledge of solid rock, the surface and depth of which have not been discovered. From this mine thousands of dollars' worth of the best of salt has been daily sent away for the use of the rebel army. Negroes were employed to blast and break it up, some being ground by the mine. It is reported that the rebels paid four and a half cents per pound for what they took away. When our troops reached Iberia, a regiment was sent up to take possession, and destroy all the tools and machinery there.

When our gallant men are facing death upon the field, risking their lives at every moment, it is gratifying to know that skillful hands are ready to bind up their wounds, and render every service to comfort the best of pain. During the engagements of Sunday and Monday, Dr. D. L. ROGERS, Acting Medical Director of the Department, labored hard to prove every possible convenience for the wounded, establishing hospitals, and keeping an ambulance corps in constant readiness to convey the wounded from the field.

For the time two hospitals were established, one at Franklin City, and one at New-Iberia, whither the wounded will be conveyed to New-Orleans at the first opportunity. A hospital was established at Franklin when in charge of the *Cornie* previously with the rebel sick and wounded. Dr. ROGERS left it in charge of Dr. ALLEN, formerly Surgeon of the *Diana*. Afterward the very wise plan was adopted of paroling the seceshers, and giving them the use of their friends.

Connected with the advance of the expedition, nothing more plainly indicated the demoralized condition of the rebel army than the rapid capture of their disheartened soldiers. During the actions of Bethel Place, and Irish Bend, along the route taken by the rebels, and at Franklin, New-Iberia, and other places, crowds of them have rallied into our hands. Already nearly fifteen hundred prisoners have been taken, including some characters well known in New-Orleans.

A short distance below New-Iberia our forces discovered a demand by the wounded, an examination of which disclosed the fact that it had been used for casting shot and shell. It had, however, been abandoned, with all its machinery, tools and a quantity of shot and shell.

From letters found in Capt. FORREST'S possession, it is known that the *Webb*, on the 19th, was at Bute la Rose. The *Merrimac* was on the Red River, as also the Confederate ram *Bee*. It appears that the rebels were not informed of the proposed attack on Bethel Place. This letter of Gen. TAYLOR to Capt. FORREST was written on the 12th of April, at the very moment our forces were before the enemy's works. It very properly recommends to Capt. FORREST that he postpone the attack upon Brashear City. So it has come to light that we had delayed so long in attacking the enemy, that he was bold enough to organize an expedition against us.

WOUNDED BROUGHT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Era, 19th.

The following list, comprises the names, rank and regiment of 179 of our wounded, who were brought in from the Teche yesterday, and are now under treatment in the Mechanic Institute Hospital. They are all doing well:

Corp. Justus B. Stevens, Co. H, 25th Connecticut.
Corp. Justus B. Stevens, Co. H, 25th Connecticut.
Terence MacKay, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Michael Kenny, Co. G, 1st U. S. artillery.
Corp. Wm. Keyes, Co. A, 29th Connecticut.
John Doyle, Co. F, 159th New-York.
Leonard Smith, Co. G, 159th New-York.
Chas. Tice, Co. F, 91st New-York.
Sergt. Wesley Farmer, Co. G, 159th New-York.
Casper Godick, Co. E, 91st New-York.
Jas. Tomlinson, Co. F, 2d Louisiana Cavalry.
Martin Haley, Co. C, 29th Connecticut.
Alfred Cline, Co. D, 159th New-York.
Vengel Boshoop, Co. K, 13th Connecticut.
Francis Spra, Co. E.
Edward J. McKay, Co. F, 159th New-York.
John Nestor, Co. B, 159th New-York.
Thomas Carson, Co. E, 159th New-York.
Nich. Mann, Co. C, 2d United States artillery.
Leonard Cheever, Co. G, 25th Connecticut.
Stephen French, Co. B, 159th New-York.
Joseph Eisbie, Co. L, 1st United States artillery.
Patrick Cox, Co. C, 159th New-York.
Richard Kane, Co. F, 159th New-York.
Aaron Miller, Co. F, 159th New-York.
Wm. Saantry, Co. C, 2d United States artillery.
Thomas Adine, Co. A, 159th New-York.
John Doole, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Josiah Crawley, Co. C, 29th Maine.
Nich. W. Cutter, Co. M, 29th Connecticut.
Corp. Warren Call, Co. C, 29th Maine.
Corp. Henry F. Stratton, Co. C, 29th Maine.
Corp. Chas. Cox, Co. C, 29th Connecticut.
Orrin H. Hollister, Co. G, 25th Connecticut.
Corp. A. Tripp, Co. C, 29th Maine.
Jas. G. Bunker, Co. C, 29th Maine.
Arnold H. Carter, Co. D, 29th Maine.
Abijah Jepson, Co. D, 29th Maine.
Thomas Larkins, Co. F, 131st New-York.
Corp. Geo. Ingham, Co. F, 13th Connecticut.
John Peterson, Co. B, 159th New-York.
Wash. Adams, Co. H, 159th New-York.
Sergt. Frank P. Gerar, 159th New-York.
Jacob W. Leavit, Co. B, 91st New-York.
John Clark, Co. E, 29th Maine.
Corp. Azial Hazleton, Co. D, 91st New-York.
Henry D. Stevens, Co. B, 25th Connecticut.
Chas. Schenack, Co. C, 159th New-York.
Corporal Alex. Pattison, Co. E, 25th Connecticut.
Ambrose Coone, Co. C, 159th New-York.
Warren Winslow, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Smith H. Lewis, Co. B, 159th New-York.
2d Lieut. Wm. A. Oliver, Co. B, 25th Connecticut.
A. Westland, Co. B, 25th Connecticut.
Wm. F. DeWolf, Co. E, 25th Connecticut.
Stephen J. Hartlett, Co. B, 25th Connecticut.
Corporal Wm. C. Brown, Co. B, 25th Connecticut.
Wm. Tait, Co. B, 25th Connecticut.
A. L. Howard, Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
John R. Aldrich, Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
Wm. Bloch, Co. F, 13th Connecticut.
Wm. Moffit, Co. G, 25th Connecticut.
1st Lieut. Ahmon C. Barning, Co. E, 29th Conn.
Leverett Emmons, Co. E, 29th Connecticut.
Wm. H. Kenny, Co. I, 29th Maine.
Sergt. Ritchie, Co. D, 25th Maine.
Corp. Henry H. Chase, Co. D, 29th Maine.
James Decker, Co. E, 159th New-York.
A. J. Pettis, Co. E, 29th Maine.
Corp. Franklin Berry, Co. E, 29th Maine.
Jas. Beverly, Jr., Co. C, 29th Maine.
John Carn, Co. B, 159th New-York.
S. L. Otis, Co. A, 25th Connecticut.
Wm. Sanderson, Co. B, 13th Connecticut.
Corp. Daniel Webster, Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
John J. Bowmsey, clerk, Co. I, 154th New-York.
Cornelius Stickles, Co. G, 159th New-York.
Jacob Cook, Co. I, 159th New-York.
John B. Johnson, Co. D, 159th New-York.
Wm. H. Hart, Co. E, 159th New-York.
Henry A. Spalding, Co. E, 25th Connecticut.
James Rodge, Co. C, 25th Connecticut.
Corp. A. T. Hawkins, Co. A, 159th New-York.
George D. Smith, Co. A, 25th Connecticut.
James Osterhoudt, Co. F, 159th New-York.
Sergt. A. Russell, Co. H, 13th Connecticut.
Richard E. Rose, Co. K, 25th Connecticut.
Wm. E. Morgan, Co. K, 25th Connecticut.
Hiram J. Reynolds, Co. A, 29th Maine.
N. B. Hopkins, Co. F, 29th Maine.
Tilden Thomas, Co. G, 29th Maine.
Wm. Ashore, Co. A, 29th Maine.
Sherman Cook, Co. I, 159th New-York.
Corp. S. D. Fenton, Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
John Crowell, Co. I, 29th Maine.
Michael Perlin, Co. G, 159th New-York.
Corp. John Thompson, Co. F, 25th Connecticut.
John Leid, Co. C, 1st Louisiana.
Simeon C. Taylor, Co. F, 29th Maine.
Corp. E. T. Wilcox, Co. E, 25th Connecticut.
T. C. Hevarck, Co. C, 29th Connecticut.
Sergt. Daniel Smith, Co. F, 29th Maine.
Peter Rice, Co. C, 29th Maine.
Corp. A. T. Brown, Co. B, 29th Maine.
Sergt. Sam. Morse, Co. B, 29th Maine.
Sam. B. May, sergeant, Co. E, 159th New-York.
J. G. Harison, Co. K, 25th Connecticut.
Milton Carlton, Co. A, 29th Maine.
Clarenden B. Brady, Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
Napoleon Newton, Co. C, 91st New-York.
James L. B. Young, Co. C, 29th New-York.
John Corny, Co. F, 159th Connecticut.
Hugh Doran, Co. D, 159th Connecticut.
Sergt. Cromwell, Co. G, 159th Connecticut.
Heron D. Lane, Co. I, 25th Connecticut.
W. J. Shufeldt, Co. C, 159th New-York.
John S. Andrews, Co. D, 13th Connecticut.
Wm. G. Vencynatine, Co. K, 13th Connecticut.
Michael McGrath, Co. B, 13th Connecticut.
Wm. A. Hallenbeck, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Thos. Daley, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Fred. W. Vanzalen, Co. B, 131st New-York.
John Smith, Co. A, 13th Connecticut.
Thos. Hurley, Co. A, 13th Connecticut.
Corp. Jacob Joab, Co. G, 13th Connecticut.
Morris Newistal, Co. G, 13th Connecticut.
Val Lightner, Co. H, 13th Connecticut.
John H. Teter, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Casmus Ludwig, Co. C, 1st Louisiana.
Berth Foley, Co. G, 91st New-York.
Wm. Spencer, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Oliver Giddings, Co. C, 25th Connecticut.
Paul Vardella, Co. G, 13th Connecticut.
Fred. Saibal, Co. D, 131st New-York.
James Greer, Co. E, 13th Connecticut.
Sergt. Geo. H. Grant, Co. I, 25th Connecticut.
John E. Gilmore, Co. I, 29th Maine.
Corp. John W. Wilson, Co. H, 91st New-York.
Levi F. Law, Co. F, 159th New-York.
Theo. Ward, Co. A, 159th New-York.
John Gunerman, Co. G, 13th Connecticut.
Joseph Schelling, Co. C, Kendrick's battalion.
Edward Lemercy, Co. E, Clark's battalion.
A. Leandry, Co. C, Clark's battalion.
John Furdaer, Co. C, 25th Connecticut.
Thos. Slade, Co. B, 13th Connecticut.
John Emmonds, Co. E, 159th New-York.
Adam Smith, Co. H, 131st New-York.
Mortimer Rockefeller, Co. C, 159th New-York.
James E. Lane, Co. F, 159th New-York.
Corp. John Deville, 159th New-York.
James Kelly, Co. E, 159th New-York.
James Doran, Co. E, 159th New-York.
Theodore Pilly, Co. A, 29th Maine.
Patrick Keane, Co. K, 159th New-York.
Frank Kinsley, Co. D, 159th New-York.
Fred. Seigler, Co. E, 159th New-York.
Ben E. Houk, Co. E, 29th Maine.
Henry Hanan, Co. E, 159th New-York.
Peter Tousor, Co. F, 159th New-York.
Wm. Calkins, Co. C, 159th New-York.
Jas. O. Reid, Co. I, 159th New-York.
Sergt. George H. Goodwin, 25th Connecticut.
Geo. E. Sherman, Co. I, 29th Maine.
Adam Schenck, Co. D, 159th New-York.
Frank Allen, Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
Corp. Mathias Uhlman, Co. B, 29th Maine.
Lewis Mansetal, Co. D, 159th New-York.
Corp. W. P. Brooks, Co. A, 25th Connecticut.
Geo. Finney, Co. A, 159th New-York.
John Grey, Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
Alex. Sinclair, Co. F, 91st New-York.
Cornelius Lonsaway, Co. C, 2d U. S. Artillery.
Thomas Coyne, Co. A, 7th Connecticut.
Geo. Brown, Co. E, 13th Connecticut.
Walter Skig, corporal Co. D, 13th Connecticut.
Chas. C. Clark, Co. H, 25th Connecticut.
John McKeown, Co. K, 13th Connecticut.
Solomon Maure, Co. A, 159th New-York.
Thomas Sweet, Co. H, 159th New-York.
Alex. Wiese, corporal Co. D, 25th Connecticut.
Alfred Cline, Co. D, 159th New-York.

The following wounded Connecticut prisoners are in the same hospital:

John Airey, Co. D, 28th Louisiana.
W. L. McMahon, 4th Tennessee cavalry.
Ed. J. Harrington, 4th Texas cavalry.
1st Lieut. Geo. W. Dyers, 28th Louisiana.
Sergt. Joseph Sessel, 4th Texas cavalry.
J. W. Reily, Co. K, 4th Texas cavalry.
E. J. White, Co. I, 28th Louisiana.
T. T. Mahon, 28th Louisiana.
Fred. Stathaker, Co. E, 4th Texas cavalry.
Albert Swint, Sibley's brigade.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Capture of a Towboat by Rebels.

Affairs on the South Carolina Coast.

Pooh-Poohing the Iron-Clads.

We have received Richmond papers to the 23d inst., inclusive, and papers of later dates from other parts of the rebel Confederacy. We find in them some matters of interest.

CAPTURE OF A U. S. STEAMER.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser, 18th.

Some few days since a party of eight seamen, under the leadership of Capt. ATKINS, an old Mississippi steamboat captain, left Pensacola and came down Gen. BUCKNER to go and capture a boat at the entrance of Pass a l'Outre. They left Fort Gaines in a yawl, and proceeded on their enterprise. On Sunday night they found the tow-boat *Whitemore* tied at the mouth of the Pass, and were met by the watchman, who, facing himself "looking into the barrel of a repeater," and warned not to give the alarm, very considerately and Yankee-like obeyed. The hatches were attended to, and the balance of the party proceeded to arrest the rest of the crew, which were calmly and unsuspectingly sleeping. In twenty minutes from the time they boarded the boat they had steam up, and proceeded down the Pass. They met transports, but were not then discovered. A boat appeared to chase or hover around her next morning, but she escaped safely until she reached the blockaders outside our bay. She ran the blockade under a heavy fire, and was struck twice, but received little or no injury. She arrived in fine stream opposite the city about 4 o'clock yesterday evening. The daring party engaged in the exploit are a large quantity of coal and twenty-three prisoners—among whom is one Goodrich, who is a ship-carpenter, and worked in this city for ten or fifteen years. The *Whitemore* (now the *Fox*) is a splendid tug-boat, with powerful machinery and sound, and is altogether a superb prize. So much for eighteen of our "horse marines."

This daring and successful expedition was fitted out by Mr. JULIUS BUTTNER, an enterprising merchant of this city.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Savannah *News* states that there were on Thursday, at Port Royal two steam frigates, eight gunboats, five iron-clads, three ships, four barks, three brigs, seven ocean steamers, six river steamers, five tugs and thirty-six schooners. On Friday morning five additional iron-clads and fourteen schooners arrived, making a total of 116, (including nine iron-clads,) now at Port Royal.

From the Charleston Courier, April 17.

Reliable information received in the city, yesterday, states that the enemy are leaving Folly Island. It was also rumored and believed that the Yankee troops on Edisto, Seabrook and Kiawah islands were embarking for Hilton Head. Hunter's grand army, which was to take possession of that city after the reduction of Charleston, and besides, by the Monitor fleet, it is believed, have been leaving for their old quarters, as fast as their transports could take them, ever since their disastrous repulse. We learn, from a late arrival through the lines from Hilton Head, that the Yankees there freely admit their Monitors to be a total failure. Our informant, who was there at the time of the arrival of the first Monitor after the fight, states that after she left Hilton Head she had two steamers, and came there in a sinking condition. Her turret had been crushed in many places by our shot about half way through.

All of the remaining Monitors had arrived before he left. Every one of them were more or less crippled, and exhibited numerous marks of the ordeal through which they had passed. The turrets of mostly all were so badly damaged as to have entirely lost their revolving power. Three of the Monitors, it was reported, would be sent to New-York for repairs. The other ones, it was thought, might be repaired at Hilton Head.

It was also reported at the time our informant left that the Yankee frigate *Ironsides* had been captured and destroyed by our forces near New-Orleans. He was unable, however to learn any particulars in relation to the affair, though the news was considered reliable.

THE IRON-CLADS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 22.

The result of the scientific fight in Charleston harbor has completely routed the frenzied admiration for ironpotentic. The Brooke ball, which the Yankees have falsely attributed to English manufacture, has riddled the bossed monsters like sieves, and the lesson will not be lost either upon them or Europe. The construction of iron-covered ships has been going on rapidly and steadily in both England and France, and we believe it remains an open question in both those countries whether any missiles could be constructed which would perforate heavy iron-clad ships. Beyond a doubt the Brooke ball will be one of the missiles, and we may expect the solution to have its effect upon naval architecture throughout the world. Whilst iron-clad ships may be useful for harbor defence, it is clear that they are not, even upon smooth water, invulnerable, whilst at sea the slightest gale would send them to the bottom. For operations upon the ocean such a ship as the *Ironsides* is worth a dozen iron-clads. The sea fights will have to be fought as in the old way, by timbers and hearts of oak; and in the conflict of science with science, the superiority which the former always upheld will continue, in spite of all the coats of mail that ships can be clothed in.

AFFAIRS AT SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 23.

The Petersburg *Express* says: "From this point of interest is exceedingly meagre, but enough is known to confirm the reported capture of a battery of five pieces by the enemy on Sunday night. The pieces composing this battery are said to have been very excellent ones, and were manned by a company from Fauquier County, commanded by Capt. BRADFORD. An infantry company which was stationed at KELLER'S farm to support the battery, is reported to have been captured at the same time. No particulars have yet reached us of the circumstances connected with the capture. On Monday morning the enemy shelled the woods around Suffolk in every direction.

GEN. WHEELER'S RECENT OPERATIONS.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, writing from McMinnville, Tenn., gives some of the particulars of Gen. WHEELER'S recent exploits. Nine miles beyond Nashville, Gen. WHEELER arrested a train on the Louisville and Nashville Road, and captured an immense supply of Federal Government stock, burning cars, locomotives, &c. Subsequently he approached the rear of Nashville by one of his characteristically bold and brilliant feats, within nine miles of Nashville, and stretched his column upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The train was halted, but not before a destructive volley had been fired into the fast-receding cars. As a result of this exploit, Gen. WHEELER had the pleasure of securing three of Rosecrans' Staff officers, thirty-five other individuals who were the insignia of rank, and about one hundred Confederate soldiers who had been captured and were on their way to jail. The little volley fired into the train resulted in killing some thirty Federal soldiers, and wounding twice that number.

Among the spoils of Gen. WHEELER was the celebrated Venuties pistol, just presented to Gen. ROSECRANS by some admiring Yankee, and inscribed with the names of seven battle-fields upon which Old Rosy had distinguished himself.

"THE IMPENDING CLASH OF ARMS."

From the Mississippian.

From a careful survey of the situation in which the commander of the Federal armies presents himself, we have been especially forced upon the conviction that our enemy is preparing to make a tremendous effort to perform not less than three hundred thousand men in Middle Tennessee under the command of ROSECRANS, to fall upon Gen. JOHNSTON and his sturdy soldiers, with the hope of annihilating them, and thus opening up the way to the Mississippi Valley and the heart of the Confederacy.

It will be the battle of the war, and it is not to be denied—it is not followed by speedy success—it will at least ascertain, beyond doubt, the relative character and real result of the contest. It is the blow of all others we have been to dread, and our Generals cannot be too well informed in making ample preparations for the coming storm.

Already transports are returning to Louisville from Vicksburg, the expedition against Yazoo City having ended in smoke. In a letter to the New-York *Herald*, dated Memphis, April 16, we are entirely assured that the enemy looked for much in a failure. The whole force of Gen. GRANT is doubtless intended to reinforce the Tennessee army. A large portion of the navy on the Potomac have been sent to the same destination. All indications go to prove that a great battle in Tennessee is imminent. What preparations are being made on our side for it, it is not necessary or prudent to speak. Suffice it to say, we are entirely confident and firm in the belief that our brave, veteran, overwhelmed though they may be, will be more than able to recapture the heroes of Jo. JOHNSTON.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Memphis Bulletin.

VICKSBURG, Wednesday, April 15, 1863.

We learn from Yazoo's successful that the 20th ult. was the appointed time for the heavily guns to be placed in the report, as it is not likely that the Federals had a sufficient force here at that time to make the effort. While his army was divided into half a dozen different corps, and each one was engaged in a different occupation, in digging canals and endeavoring to turn Vicksburg, there was not force enough left in front to make an attack independent of assistance from the others. But now it has been proclaimed as Grant's intention to concentrate his whole army and bring it directly against the place.

Although we know full well that they cannot capture the place by an effort at this time, it is evident that it is the only plan left them to get out of the dilemma in which they have placed themselves. The whole North is clamoring for an attack on Vicksburg, thinking no doubt that all that is required to capture the place is to make the effort by the indiscrete Abolitionist. If this is done, and meets with a disastrous repulse, then the cries of Yankeedom will be deafened for the time being, and they will have time to recover from the, and effects of a defeat, before the outside brethren will again compel it to march into the jaws of death, as it surely will every time it approaches Vicksburgh.

Of late another effort has been made to open a new route for the transports to get below this place through the Louisiana swamps by way of Bruinsburg, Rodney and Beyou, which would carry their boats across the peninsula from twenty miles above to forty miles below Vicksburgh. But there is no doubt that the gunboats can get through the bayous are so familiar to many of the residents here that it is well known they never can be made navigable, and have long since lost their character as bayous, being filled up to a level with the surrounding land, and only in high water season show a sort of basin for the water from the overflowing river.

On Saturday it was rumored that an attack would be made on the city during the night, but nothing occurred to disturb the usual quiet, and it probably is premature to look for an attack for a day or two, but it cannot be long delayed, as his large force is now close to the city, and the crowning act of his name over the river shows that he does not intend to make a protracted stay in the swamp when he comes again, but will at once strike for the hills to find a better camping place for his miserable Hessians. We may expect an attack the coming week with a good deal of certainty.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. SEMMES, of Louisiana, from the Joint Committee on Flag and Seal, reported a bill to establish the flag of the Confederate States, which was passed. It provides that the flag of the Confederate States shall consist of a white field, with the battle flag for a union, which shall be square and occupy two-thirds of the width of the flag, and a blue bar, one-third of the flag in its width, dividing the field lengthwise.

A bill introduced yesterday by Mr. WIGFALL, to amend the Impressment act, was taken up and passed. It provides that when the impressing officer disapproves of the appraisement, the claim shall be referred to the proper accounting officer of the Government, to be settled according to the principles of equity and justice.

Before the passage of the bill Mr. WIGFALL caused to be read a letter from R. C. MASON, Agent, to Capt. R. P. ARCHER, A. Q. M., Richmond, stating that 73 bales of hay, impressed by him in Powhatan County, belonging to Mr. MICHAEL, had been appraised by Gen. Y. BRADLEY and John N. WOODSON, at $30 per hundred. Dr. MICHAEL declining to serve, Mr. BRADLEY was selected appraiser on behalf of the Government. Mr. MASON expresses the opinion that if this price is to be repeated in future appraisements the debt incurred by the Government to sustain the army will reach to such an enormous figure as may endanger the stability of the paper currency.

In the House, the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. GRAY, of Texas, amendatory of the sequestration laws, was resumed. A substitute for the first section of the bill was offered by Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, providing that all assessments authorizing, directing or permitting the sale of real estate or slaves are hereby repealed, but the Courts provided for by the original act and amendments may make such orders and decrees for the custody or management of real estate or slaves as shall preserve the same from waste and damage. This substitute was adopted by a vote of 24 to 23. A motion to reconsider the bill indefinitely was rejected—Ayes 36, Noes 42. The vote was then taken upon the bill reported from the Committee, as amended, in lieu of the Senate bill, and it was agreed to. The vote upon the final passage of the bill was then taken, and resulted—Ayes 51,

New-York, Saturday, April 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: Cotton, 2,158 bales; Ashes, 75 bbls.; Flour, 372 bbls.; Corn meal, 507 bbls.; Grain, 169 bushels Wheat, 4,402 bushels Corn, 2,188 bushels Rye, 305 bushels Barley, 1,764 bushels Oats, 10 bushels Wheat, 272 bbls. and 507 hhds. Corn Meal, 169 bushels Rye, 305 bushels Barley, 1,764 bushels Oats, 10 bushels Wheat, 2,764 bushels Corn, 2,188 bushels Rye, 305 bushels Barley, 1,764 bushels Oats, 10 bushels Wheat, 272 bbls. and 507 hhds. Corn Meal, 169

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH, PLEASANT and central location, convenient to ferries and cars. Address H. 39 Bridge-st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family; terms moderate. Address B. 39 Bridge-st.

ONE ROOM AND TWO BEDROOMS, FURnished, with board, in private family, in Brooklyn, two doors south of Myrtle-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a farm of 80 acres, with stock, tools, &c., in Orange-co., N. Y. Enquire of C. H. GRIFFIN, No. 4 Barclay-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED OF ABOUT TWENTY acres, near railroad station, within 50 miles of New-York; must be sold immediately; owner wishes to close business. Address, with price and description, J. CALDWELL, Box 2,000 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND of 100 acres, 2 miles from railroad station, 2 miles from steamboat landing, 1 mile from school, church and store; 70 acres cultivated, balance in wood and pasture; good orchard; good buildings; will be sold cheap. Inquire of C. H. GRIFFIN, No. 4 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF a farm, containing 250 acres, situated about 21 miles from New-York, on the Harlem River Railroad; has a large quantity of timber and wood on it, and a never-failing supply of water; will be sold cheap. Apply to C. C. A. F., DISBROW, No. 49 Pine-st.

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MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY—A FINE farm of 100 acres, with stock, tools, &c., on Long Island, 2 miles from railroad station, 2 miles from steamboat landing, 1 mile from school, church and store; 70 acres cultivated, balance in wood and pasture; good orchard; good buildings; will be sold cheap. Inquire of C. H. GRIFFIN, No. 4 Barclay-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED OF ABOUT TWENTY acres, near railroad station, within 50 miles of New-York; must be sold immediately; owner wishes to close business. Address, with price and description, J. CALDWELL, Box 2,000 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO THREE-STORY brick houses, with stables, in Jersey City, on the new and fine avenue fronting the Hudson River, directly opposite the Battery. Apply to No. 1 Exchange-pl., Jersey City, or to C. C. A. F., DISBROW, No. 49 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, with a large and commodious house, in fine order, and all necessary out-buildings, within 2 miles of the village of Yonkers, and 15 minutes' ride from the steamboat landing in New-York. Apply to CHARLES H. HASLETT, No. 2 Wall-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

WINTER GARDEN—LOCK—THE TOODLES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—OUR GAL.

WALLACK'S—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—AURORA FLOYD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE ESQUIMAUX OR BEAUTY—CONCESSION NOVE—REFRESHMENTS, &c. at all hours—DOG SHOW—Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—CONCERT.

IRVING HALL—CAMILLA URSO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 19th inst., by the arrival at this port of the United States steamer *Fulton*. The most important news relates to the operations of Gen. BANKS' army in the Teche Country, full details of which are given elsewhere. The reports are of the most satisfactory character. Gen. BANKS reached Vermillionville, after a spirited fight at the crossing of the Vermillionville Bayou, a short distance from the village, and expected to reach Opelousas by the night of the 19th, with his entire command. It appears that he had previously fought a severe engagement at Bethel Place, at which the rebels had strong fortifications—the struggle lasting two days, and ending in the retreat of the rebels. Gen. GROVER had also fought a battle, in which he defeated the enemy and captured a large number of prisoners. It is further reported that the rebel fortifications at Bute la Rose had been reduced by our fleet, and that the place was in our possession. The rebels had destroyed a large number of steamers to prevent their falling into our possession.

Our correspondence from Key West by the *Fulton* is to the 21st. There were in port about thirty prize vessels whose cases were yet to be disposed of by the Court, and almost every day added to the number. The gunboat *Saginaw*, during a cruise up the West coast, had destroyed two blockade runners, loaded with cotton and grain, at Bay Port, after a sharp contest with the rebels. Brig.-Gen. WOODBURY and Staff had arrived at Key West and assumed command of the military district which embraces Pensacola, Fort Jefferson and Key West.

By the arrival of the steamer *C. W. Thomas* at Fortress Monroe from North Edisto Island, coast of South Carolina, on Thursday last, we learn that at that time all the Monitors were lying off that island, which was occupied by our land forces. North Edisto Island is about midway between Port Royal and Charleston harbor.

The rebels 8,000 strong, under MARMADUKE and BURBRIDGE, attacked Cape Girardeau, Mo., yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed, after a three hours' fight.

We have an account this morning, from the Army of the Potomac, of a dashing raid into Port Royal, on the south side of the Rappahannock, on Thursday morning last. An expedition, consisting of the Fourteenth, Brooklyn, and Nineteenth Indiana, crossed the river on pontoons at Port Conway, suprised a detachment of rebel cavalry at Port Royal, captured twenty or more of them, burnt a number of army wagons, and brought away several horses and mules. On the approach of a superior force of the enemy, our men retired across the river, and returned to camp in safety. The rain-storm ceased on the Rappahannock on Friday night, and the roads are again rapidly drying.

One of the most successful affairs which have recently occurred was that at Celina, Tenn., a day or two ago. Gen. WRIGHT, in command at Louisville, telegraphs to Gen. BURNSIDE that the town of Celina was destroyed, together with 100,000 pounds of bacon, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whisky, a quantity of flour, sugar, coffee, tea, etc., and forty boats, which had been used for transportation on the Cumberland. The rebels admit a loss of ninety killed, while we had but one man wounded and one missing.

The running of the Vicksburgh batteries on Monday last, by a lot of gunboats and transports, carrying a large force of troops, is confirmed. The transports were the *Tigress, Empire City, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon, Cheeseman* and *Harrison*. The transports ran past Warrentown without difficulty, the rebel batteries having been silenced there. The President yesterday received a dispatch from Admiral FOSTER, announcing that still another lot of twelve transports and six barges had got safely by the batteries. The new iron-clad gunboat *Choctaw* has just joined the fleet above Vicksburgh.

A dispatch from Cincinnati makes the rather improbable statement that Stonewall JACKSON is in command of the rebel forces in Eastern Tennessee, part of which recently invaded Kentucky. It is reported, according to the same authority, *that our forces have nearly reached Cumberland* Gap, and that Gen. BURNSIDE will soon enter the field in person to carry on a campaign in Eastern Tennessee.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following as the scheme for the capture of Mare Island, which caused such a scare a few weeks ago. The plan contemplated was for a body of Secessionists over 200 in number, (said to be known,) who on a day to be fixed before April 15, were to take the steamer *Guadalupe* on Napa Creek, and crossing over to Vallejo, take the works by surprise, as also the Government shipping which might be lying in the harbor. When these were obtained, the arms and materials which could be made use of were to be taken, and the vessel being armed, were to be brought down to use against this city. It is reported that those outsiders who were suspected of having an inkling of these intentions were constantly watched by men appointed by the conspirators.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses adjourned *sine die*, on Saturday, after a brief session. In the Senate, two reports were presented on the Brooklyn Gas question, but neither of them was acted upon. The bill extending certain streets in New-York was lost for want of a two-thirds vote.

In the Assembly, the Conference Committee reported that the Senate receded from its amendments to the Gold bill, and the Speaker declared it passed. A question is raised that the bill was not regularly passed, inasmuch as the House did not take a formal vote on the report of the Conference Committee which had the bill in charge. The question was raised in the House, and it was decided that, as the bill originated in the House, and was adopted by the Committee as it had passed the House, no vote was necessary on the report. It was therefore sent to the Governor, and now awaits his signature.

GENERAL NEWS.

Important dispatches from the Mexican Government have been received by the Mexican Minister in Washington relating to the operations of the French at Puebla. These dispatches include several letters from Gen. ORTEGA, commanding the Mexican forces in the field, to Gen. COMONFORT, which we give in this morning's TIMES. They bring the official history of events down to the 26th ult., on which day, after several days' bombardment, a direct assault upon the city by the French had been repulsed. On the 28th an active fire by shot and shell had destroyed a part of the East of St. Xavier, and on the morning of the 30th several assaulting columns of the French advanced to recall the work. These columns, in the words of the dispatch, were "repulsed and destroyed in less than an hour." This affair, magnified by travel, is probably the basis of the report which reached us a few days ago by way of Matamoras and New-Orleans, though the repulse of the French in that report was said to have taken place on the 27th.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 17th inst., arrived at this port, on Saturday, bringing $366,084 in specie. She brings later news from the Isthmus of Panama, and from Central and South America, but nothing of special importance.

The Broadway railroad injunction issued out of the Common Pleas by Judge HILTON, is returnable on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The papers in the matter of the order of Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, bid not been filed at a late hour on Saturday, and the return day is therefore not as yet known.

The Stock Market was buoyant in demand, and higher in prices on Saturday. Gold was also 1 ₩ cent. up, closing 156¾ ₩ cent. The subscriptions to the New Loan of the Government (5.30-year Stock) amounted to $1,300,000.

The Breadstuffs market was moderately active for Flour and Corn on Saturday, at rising prices, but was very quiet for Wheat, which was irregular. Provisions were generally less sought after and were less buoyant. The private transactions in Groceries were rather moderate. Cotton was in fair demand and was firmer. Heavier sales of Whisky were reported. Fish attracted more attention. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 505 vessels of all classes in port. Government contracts for Provisions were awarded at $15@$15 70 for new Mess and prime Mess Pork, $12@$13 for extra Mess Beef ₩ bbl., and $7 48@$7 90 for Bacon, ₩ 100 lbs.

How We Have Been Fooled.

There is an article in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, by a "British officer," giving the results of a trip of two months through the Southern States, closing in last December. He is evidently a cool observer, without any marked prejudices in favor of either North or South; but bears strong testimony, as usual, to the unanimity and determination of the Southern people. On his arrival at Richmond, immediately before the battle of Fredericksburgh, he hired a carriage, or something in the shape of a carriage, and went out to visit the battle-fields of last Summer in front of the city. Strange to say, he was unable to discover any trace of the formidable earthworks which prevented Gen. McCLELLAN's advance. He says:

"I looked in vain for the lines of earthworks which, I was led to believe, had prevented the advance on Richmond of the Federal army; they did not exist; a very small trench and breastwork being the only sign of any fortification."

He found, moreover, that in the opinion of people at Richmond, one of MAGRUDER's greatest titles to fame, was his having, with a force of 15,000 men, kept McCLELLAN's whole army in check when he first arrived before Yorktown, so as to give the main body of the Confederate forces time to get ready.

Every day discoveries of this kind are made, showing the extent to which the enemy has practiced on the fears or stupidity of our Generals. He has probably accomplished more since the war began by Imposition than by fighting or maneuvering. Our readers may remember that one of Adjutant-General THOMAS' sage conclusions, when he made his first visit to Kentucky, two years ago, was that it would take at least 200,000 men to keep that State in the Union. When the crisis came, and fighting really began in that quarter, it was found that it did not require any men to keep it in the Union, it stayed in it of itself. But at this very same time it was reported by the Secessionists, and firmly believed all over the North, that the rebels had 90,000 men at Bowling Green. When they were compelled to evacuate Bowling Green, and ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON's report appeared, it turned out that 20,000 men was the largest force that had ever occupied it, and that they relied mainly on hard lying for their safety. We could fill two or three columns with illustrations of this sort, of the extent to which we have been overawed and held in check by false reports. There does not appear a single account of any incident of the war, either from rebel or foreign pens, in which we do not prove to have been egregiously befooled as to the enemy's force and intentions. This same British officer from whose narrative we have been quoting, tells with a chuckle, that on his arrival in our lines he found our forces in *a state of the utmost excitement and trepidation*, owing to recent raids made upon them by the rebel cavalry, and firmly satisfied that they were "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa" their front; the truth being that the whole mischief was the work of three companies of irregulars.

No doubt there is some excuse for our being so often the victims of these delusions, in the fact that we are operating in an enemy's country, where the whole population lend their aid in deceiving us. But in every war, one side or other is in the enemy's country. Neutrals do not invite the belligerents to come and fight it out on their soil. The victorious party has, in nine cases out of ten, to march and fight in the midst of a hostile people. But this is just as natural and inevitable an incident of war as battles or marches. Military ability is shown just as much in overcoming this difficulty as in beating the enemy in actual combat. In fact, unless a General is skillful in divining the enemy's intentions, and in ascertaining his strength, his strategical or tactical skill will prove of very little use to him. NAPOLEON's forte lay mainly in finding the enemy out, in guessing what he would try to do, and in ascertaining what force he was likely to have at command to do it with; and he maintained his superiority in this respect through his whole career, though he fought but one campaign on a friendly soil.

A man who does not possess this talent or this instinct, whichever it may be called, is not fit to command an army. We might as well talk of a fencer as good who did not know how to parry, as of a General as able who never knows what force is in front of him. And so doing does away with what seems to be in front of those who admire all the deeds attributed to Gen. McCLELLAN's unquestionably wise, both on the Peninsula and in Maryland, with the contemplation of possible disasters, and the means of getting out of contingent scrapes. A temperament of this sort is as fatal to military excellence, as blindness is to skill in painting, because it is the parent of excessive credulity. An alarmed, cautious man is always liable to be duped by falsehoods and exaggerations. One of the great blunders made by the public in this war has been due to the current notion that knowledge merely makes a good General—that a man's having stood high in his class at West Point, or written a good book, proves his fitness for high command. There never was a greater delusion, and Gen. McCLELLAN furnishes the fortieth or fiftieth remarkable illustration of it.

To lead an army well is even more an affair of the nerves than of the brain. The brain has to be in strict subjection to that other thing—that subtle essence which we commonly, for want of a better name, call temperament, or character, or moral constitution. If this be weak, or irresolute, or anxious, or overcautious, all the lore in the world is so much lumber. The great Captains have all mainly owed their success to magnificent wills and lion hearts. JOMINI has twice as much to say about the art of war as either NAPOLEON or WELLINGTON, but at either Vittoria or Austerlitz he would probably have been badly beaten.

The State Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Saturday, with more order and decorum than its previous experience had led us to expect. It has thus closed a very remarkable session,—remarkable not so much on account of any very important action which it has taken, as for the general tone and temper in which its business has been transacted. The Republicans had a very decided majority in the Senate, and made themselves substantially responsible for the action of the Assembly by securing its organization. But they do not seem to have acted with any concert or with any marked regard to the welfare and reputation of the party which will be held responsible for their conduct. A sharp and unscrupulous devotion to private and personal interests seems to have controlled a sufficient number of members to decide the action of the Legislature upon all important questions submitted to its action. The Broadway Railroad bill has been the main feature of the session; the fate of nearly every other bill of any consequence has turned upon this. It is a matter of surprise that the adjournment finds only one member under arrest for corruption in connection with the measure.

The election of Speaker, while it did something to consolidate the successful party upon strictly party measures, especially as against the Democratic opposition, did more, it may be feared, to demoralize the whole body. In spite of the technical and ingenious explanations that have been made of the transaction, it is impossible to justify the pecuniary transactions of the Republican State Central Committee, in connection with the Speakership. It was a disgraceful and damaging affair; and the officers of that Committee must expect to meet the responsibility which it involves. After such a beginning, it is not perhaps surprising that the general sentiment of the Assembly in regard to corrupt practices should not have been as high-toned as could be wished.

While the Legislature has not won for itself any enviable reputation for purity and elevation of character, individuals in both Houses have earned the gratitude and confidence of the public by their uprightness and ability. DEPEW, PRINDLE, CORNELL, HAVENS and others in the Assembly, have brought the most marked talent and the most unquestioned integrity to the performance of their public duties. In the Senate also there are men who have evinced very decided ability, and have done everything in their power to preserve the character of the Legislature and promote the public interest.

The conduct of the active leaders of the Democratic party in the Assembly has been especially violent and discreditable. They carried into that body the tone and temper as well as the tactics of bar-room meetings, and *thus contributed very largely to the disorder* by which much of the session has been marked. Most of the public acts passed by the Legislature have been called for by the public good; and under all the circumstances we probably have reason to congratulate the State at large that the session has not been more prolific of mischief.

SMALL CHANGE AND SMALLER SPITE.—An attempt was recently made by an American Importer, in this City, of Secesh proclivities, to evade the payment of Duties upon Imports in Gold and Silver by subdividing an invoice of Iron into bars or bundles, so as to make the Customs upon each a few cents under $5, and then tendering Postage-change in place of small Gold Coin or Silver. The record of the transaction is open to inspection at the office of the Cashier of Customs, and was exposed at the time in answer to the charge in a certain morning journal, which, from obvious sympathy made itself the organ of the Importer referred to, that the Government was repudiating its own obligations for Customs, because this trick was not suffered to go on. Previous to this affair, the Collector was disposed to accommodate the Merchants in making change for small odd sums in the course of business at his Cashier's office. But to allow the subdivision of entries for the express purpose of evading the Act of Congress requiring Gold and Silver for Customs could not of course be tolerated; and the Department at Washington, on learning the facts, was compelled to direct the general refusal of all paper change, to keep the law on the subject from being practically upset.

The same journal improved the occasion of the Saturday's rise in Gold to make another attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the City on the ground that "Saturday's rise will again tell against the Administration," being great injury to the national credit both here and abroad, by "repudiating" his postage change for Customs. Of course, no one outside the office of the paper and its few hundred Abolitionist readers ever heard of this "great injury," but the malice of the assertion is not the less apparent. The postage change now circulated, while small silver is at a premium, is simply (and was designed to be nothing more than) a fractional subdivision for popular convenience of the ordinary legal tender United States Notes, which are not receivable for Customs, nor a tender for the periodical interest upon the Public Debt. The Specie pledged to be paid for the latter is to be derived from Customs. The recent Acts of Congress are alike specific against any description of paper not representing Gold and Silver on demand for Customs and interest upon the Funded Debt. If the Treasury Department were to attempt to pay three dollars and 65 cents in Postage change for the half-yearly coupon upon a $100 Treasury Bond, in place of three dollars in gold and 65 cents in silver, it would instantly be denounced as an act of bad faith, and by no one more loudly than the spiteful author of the present charge. Yet, according to his logic, the Postage change is pledged on its face to be received in payment of *all* sums under five dollars, as well *from us to the Government*, and it would, of course, be as easy for the Treasury to dodge the payment in Coin of the interest on its $100 Bonds, by claiming to pay on each Bond separately, as for the sharpest of Importers to make each bar or bundle of his Iron conform to the duty of four dollars and 85 cents, and then settling thirty or forty such entries with a basketful of Postage stamps.

The Returning "Two Years' Men."

Two of the regiments of New-York two years' volunteers were mustered out of Gen. HOOKER's army on Thursday last, and one of them (the Eighth New-York, or First German Rifles,) will probably arrive in this City to-day. Other of these regiments will continue to arrive every few days until the 17th of June, when the last of them will be mustered out of the service. As is generally known, the first thirty-eight regiments from this State volunteered for two years; one of these—the Eleventh, or First Fire Zouaves—was mustered out of service nearly a year ago; of the remaining thirty-seven, eighteen belong to this City.

We hope that the regiments which may arrive to-day or to-morrow, and each of the successive regiments as they arrive, will receive as hearty a welcome as New-York can give. They are well-deserving of it. They have done as hard campaigning, as severe fighting, for the last two bloody years as ever fall to the lot of soldiers; they have struggled as honorably and patriotically as mortal men ever did for the Union and National Freedom. They have deserved success, and on many good fields they have won it. Through long months in front of Washington, through long months on the Peninsula, through campaigns in Maryland and Virginia, from the mountains to the seaboard, on the Potomac, the James, the Shenandoah, the Rappahannock and Bull Run, under McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE and HOOKER; from Manassas to Fredericksburgh, through Winter and Summer, in grand battle, in skirmish, and on picket duty, amid disaster and triumph, these brave men have steadily upheld the flag which they knew was bound to wave victorious in the end, though it might have to be borne through years of gloom and varying fortune. All honor to these our returning heroes. Their ranks have been fearfully thinned since they left our City two years ago; but their hearts are none the less open to the sympathetic inspirations of patriotism, and the recognition of their country and its Metropolis will cheer them up, and show them that they are remembered and honored. New-York cheered them off with plaudits loud and long; let her welcome them now with praises deep and warm.

We are sorry that the military authorities at Washington should have done an ungracious and shabby thing to them in depriving them of their arms on the eve of their return. It was very bad policy in the War Department; but whether with or without arms now, we know that they have handled them well since first they shouldered them.

Some people are afraid that the return of these *regiments will so weaken* HOOKER's army as to make speedy operations impossible. This is not so. We do not suppose that in the whole of the thirty-seven returning New-York regiments there are now more than between ten and twelve thousand men—and even these will not all be taken from HOOKER's army; and as an official report, published by authority the other day, magnanimously informed the rebels and us that HOOKER had a strength of 159,938 men, it will be seen that the loss of the two years' regiments ought not to furnish an excuse for inaction. Beside the two-year men from this State, there are also some regiments with the same term from Pennsylvania, but their number is small.

SUCCESSES IN LOUISIANA.—The news we give from New-Orleans relates to battles west of that city—of which there appears to have been three, one near Franklin, another at Vermillion Bayou, and a third at Bethel Place; but the mails have not come in regular order, and we are yet without intelligence that can be comprehended of the chief of these engagements—and, indeed, the whole of the movements are hard to be understood. The one thing that appears clear is, that in all the battles Gen. BANKS' troops were successful, whipping and driving the enemy, and capturing, it is said, 1,500 prisoners. We had it by telegraph, yesterday, that Gen. BANKS' army had appeared at "Point Coupée, on the south bank of Red River," which may, perhaps, be credited, in the light of the present news. Point Coupée is a town on the west bank of the Mississippi, eleven miles higher up the stream than Port Hudson, and if BANKS really has pushed a column to that point, it will be a most advantageous position for effectually, in conjunction with the iron-clad fleet, against the latter strongpoint. But the news needs badly to be put in order and digested up, which it doubtless will be by to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

An extra night will be given on Wednesday at the Academy of Music, when all the leading opera people in the City volunteer to perform for the benefit of Mr. PARRY. The name of PARRY is associated with the very earliest efforts made to establish Italian opera in New-York. He it was who first sought to cultivate here a taste for the highest form of musical art, and he lost a fortune in the attempt. His circumstances now are far from flourishing. He wants and deserves the most generous aid which the professional and the public have it in their power to bestow, and it is to be hoped his claims will not be disregarded.

Next Monday, May 4, MAX MARETZEK reopens the Academy for a summer season. He promises to present, for the first time in this country, Verdi's opera of "Aroldo," producing it in grand style, with every needful stage accessory and the full strength of his really splendid company.

This evening the Academy is occupied by the German opera company which has lately achieved so many legitimate triumphs under the management of CARL ANSCHUTZ. Nicolai's opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor," is to be sung. The entertainment being for the benefit of Messrs. QUIN, HAMPHAHN and WINKLER.

CAMILLA URSO, the celebrated lady violinist, announces her first concert at Irving Hall for this evening. She will be assisted by Miss JENNY KEMPTON, soprano, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, baritone. A programme of unusual attraction, in both vocal and instrumental works, is sure to be provided.

To-morrow, also at Irving Hall, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new and successful tenor brought out by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, gives a concert. He has engaged Madame D'ANGRI, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mrs. MARIE ANDREE and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. Signor ARDITI conducts, both at this concert and at that of Miss CAMILLA URSO.

NIBLO'S.—"AURORA FLOYD."—Dramatic versions of popular novels are invariably unsatisfactory and disappointing. Some few, however, are endurable by people who have never read the books from which they have been adapted; yet all are literary massacres of more or less atrocity. "Aurora Floyd" is no exception to the rule. The work itself, while dramatic in effect, is not theatrical in construction, and the playwright who has prepared it for the stage being obliged to fall back upon his own resources for dialogue and the arrangement of situations, fails to achieve a success of extraordinary brilliance. Miss BAANDIS develops her characteristic by a process of digressive analysis, not by the mere force of what they say and do, and the playwright who cannot take the skeleton of her plot, and, with new language and action, put life into the individuals concerned in it, is not equal to the task of presenting the novel in dramatic form. The playwright employed by MADAME BOSCO is clearly not equal to the task. His dialogue is bald and weak, his plot tedious, his judgment in selecting incidents defective, and his taste in the elaboration of "points"—to put it mildly—questionable. As a notable instance, he makes a shocking hash of *Aurora's* acceptance of and rejection by *Capt. Bulstrode*, and her subsequent scene with *John Mellish*. The second act should end at the moment *Bulstrode* discards her, and her exciting illness, (which lasts in the book several weeks,) her engagement and final marriage to *Mellish* should be related at the commencement of the third act. As it is, this medley of incidents, incongruously heaped together, makes *Aurora's* conduct appear unaccountable and indecent. Miss HAGAN struggles bravely to infuse vitality into her share of the piece, yet she will scarcely be able to render it worthy of a permanent place in her repertory. Her individual efforts, of course, elicit genuine and hearty applause, and she is capably sustained by Miss WELLS, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. HARRY PEARSON, Mr. JAMESON and Mr. CHARLES; but their exertions to galvanize the dead weight of talk and business distributed to them into life are hopeless. They are trying to make bricks without straw. Undoubtedly Miss HAGAN's genius will insure the piece a certain length of existence; but that existence can neither be long nor healthy. Something might be done by the actors if they were to read Miss BRADDON's novel, and bring their own perceptions to bear upon their several efforts; but Miss HAGAN, Miss WELLS, Mr. JAMESON and Mr. PEARSON, appear to be the only performers who have thought of doing this.

The announcements for the current week at the theatres are as follows: At Wallack's, "Follies of a Night," and "Sweethearts and Lovers" this evening; "The Two Old English Gentlemen," and "Americans in Paris" to-morrow; Wednesday, "The Irish Heiress," Thursday, "The Busybody" Friday, "My Noble Son-in-law," and Saturday, "Money." At Niblo's, MATILDA HERON in "Aurora Floyd" every evening. At the Winter Garden, Mr. J. S. CLARKE in a new version of "The Toodles," and a drama specially adapted for him, called "Look; or The Gentleman of Nature." At Laura Keene's to-night, Mr. LEVERIDGE's benefit. "Our American Cousin," and "Our Gal." At the Theatre Francais the musical comedy of "Les Memoires du Diable" to-morrow, and Mlle. ALINA DERLANDA's benefit on Thursday.

MADAM LUTHIN BELL.—Mrs. BELL advertises a musical and literary entertainment, for the benefit of the "Home for the Orphans of Volunteers," at Clinton Hall, to-night. The project is a deserving one, and it is to be hoped Mrs. BELL will meet with the support she deserves.

Obsequies of William R. Blake.

The funeral ceremonies of WILLIAM R. BLAKE, the comedian, took place yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (Episcopal,) in Hammond-street. The service was performed by the pastor, Rev. Dr. COX, and was listened to by a very large congregation. In fact, the attendance was so great that scores of people were unable to gain admittance to the edifice. The ceremonies were *very impressive* and at times many of those present could not refrain from tears. The coffin which contained the remains was of rosewood, studded with silver nails, and bore a plate with an appropriate inscription. The lid was strewn with delicate white flowers. The solemn service having been concluded, an opportunity was given the assemblage to take a final view of deceased, after which the coffin was borne to the hearse, to be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. The hearse was followed by a large number of carriages, containing the relatives and friends of the departed.

Obituary.

—The *Alta California* announces the death, on March 26, of Dr. JOS. R. DEPRESTOFAINE, commercial editor of that paper. Dr. DEPRESTOFAINE was born in Philadelphia, and had reached his 54th year. Graduating in medicine about the year 1827, he was commissioned by the Government to vaccinate the Indian tribes on the plains, and in that capacity spent some years, traversing nearly the whole of the basin of the Rocky Mountains, and associating with the hardy trappers of that period. In 1838 he crossed the Pacific Ocean on official duties, passing through Canton, and in 1837 he visited the whole of the country east of the Sierra Nevadas. He was for many years prominent in the politics of Missouri, and likewise was long connected with the St. Louis press. He went to California to reside in 1852, and had since maintained his position as a first-class commercial writer, first on the *Placer Times* and *Transcript*, and having in charge for several years past the commercial department of the *Alta Californian*.

Early Closing Movement.

A mass meeting of citizens will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, in furtherance of the early closing movement. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and others are expected to speak, and the occasion will be one of great local interest. The programme of arrangements is signed by all the leading merchants of the city.

Burning of a Church.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, April 26.

The St. James Episcopal Church took fire during the morning service, from a defective flue, and was nearly destroyed. The congregation got out safely.

LECTURE BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.—The Brooklyn Library Association announce a repetition of Mr. BEECHER's famous oration on, "What's to be Done with New-England?" to-night, at the Athenæum. We were not able to secure a "big house,"

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 26.

SECRETARY CHASE'S METHOD OF PAYING THE TROOPS.

Prior to the last payment to the army just completed, no settled system of paying our armies existed. The moneys due the several organizations to the 1st of March, the last pay day, covered a period of four months. For the want of a system, some regiments had been paid to date—some had not been paid a dollar for six months—and complaints against the Treasury Department were loud and constant in every one of the eighteen armies. To remedy this, Secretary CHASE requested that every regulation for pay drawn upon his Department, should indicate on its face the period of time covered by it, so as to enable him to advance money equally to all the troops. This request was complied with. Mr. CHASE, also, in notifying the War Department that he was ready to pay, asked that the order of payment of the several armies should be indicated by the Secretary of War. This was done, and hereafter a careful and just system of payment will disburse the dues to every regiment in every army at one and the same time. On the 19th of March, there remained due to the troops the sum of $60,730,000. Every cent of this immense debt has been paid off, as follows:

1. Gen. Grant's Army	$10,000,000
2. Gen. Rosecrans' Army	8,500,000
3. Troops at Fortress Monroe	2,000,000
4. Troops at Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa	7,500,000
5. Other Payments of no consequence	650,000
6. Current Pay Rolls to families and discharged soldiers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan	1,500,000
7. Troops at Baltimore, and current payments in Maryland and Pennsylvania	500,000
8. Payments in New-York and New-England States	250,000
9. Gen. Banks' Command	2,200,000
10. Gen. Hunter's Command	7,300,000
11. Gen. Foster's Command	2,400,000
12. Office Payment at Washington	1,000,000
13. Gen. Hooker's Command	12,300,000
14. Gen. Heintzelman's Command	2,250,000
15. Gen. Milroy's Command	1,500,000
16. Troops in Kentucky	3,000,000
17. Troops in Western Virginia	950,000
18. Troops in Minnesota	250,000
Total	$50,730,000

ONE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BENDS CUT.

One of the Mississippi bends has been successfully cut, and without fuss, by a sailor—Commander THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE. It is Alexander's, between the mouths of the White and Arkansas, half a mile across and ten miles around. The guerrilla riflemen hunted our vessels on the north side till they were out of range, then ran across to the other side, and fired upon them from that bank. To enable our force to watch both the White and Arkansas, SELFRIDGE made the cut-off by opening its mouth precisely where the current struck the bank in the bend. Within twenty-four hours after the cut was made he passed through with his steamer, brought the mouths of the two rivers ten miles nearer together, and stampeded the guerrillas.

MEAT FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

The subject of the ration as adequate supply of meat for the rebel army continues to occupy the Richmond press and the public. A Hanover County farmer writes to the *Sentinel* of the 21st, that JEFF. DAVIS's plan can not accomplish anything, but that the Government, to get bacon, must institute a great system of exchanging sugar for it. He says there are many families who would cheerfully part with half their supplies of meat, both for themselves and servants, if they could procure sugar to use in its stead. The negroes would be glad to give up a large portion of their rations of meat for sugar. The Government has the sugar on hand, and the soldiers have no use for it, as they have neither tea nor coffee. It costs the Government about three cents a pound. To this the *Sentinel* sorrowfully replies that the Government has not got the sugar to make the exchange proposed.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

An official report of Lieut. PITOU, commanding the gunboat *Lexington*, received here, states that as an official punishment of the people of Palmyra for the firing on and disabling of the *St. Clair*, he landed a detachment on the 4th of April, killed one and wounded another guerrilla, and then burned every house in the place, strictly preventing his men from pilfering or removing the smallest article.

Com. PORTER officially reports that he, up the Tennessee River, refuses transportation to hearty young natives who manifest no other love for the Union than to run away from the rebel conscription law. He thus recruits largely both our army and navy. PITOU, with his sailors and marines, seized a rebel steam cotton factory back of Boyd's Landing on the 13th of March, and instead of putting the torch to it, disabled it by removing the cylinder-head and piston. He visited Smith's and Hays' plantations, further up, and, again abstaining from the torch, took 25 bales of cotton, 15 horses, 12 mules, 2 wagons, 6 guns and 8 Sabres. At Pierrepoint, his consorts, the *Rosa* and *Silver Lake*, shelled the rebels out of their camp on the left bank. They were found in force on both sides of the river.

QUIET IN FRONT.

Everything is quiet in our immediate front. Beyond a few roving bands of rebel guerrillas among the Bull Run and Blue Ridge Mountains, there is no enemy nearer than the west bank of the Rappahannock.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM LITTLE WASHINGTON.

It is the impression in military circles here that D. H. HILL's sudden abandonment of North Carolina was in pursuance of an order to him from the rebel authorities to reinforce LEE on the Rappahannock.

GOOD NEWS EXPECTED.

We look with confidence here for most cheering news from Vicksburgh, soon.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

There was a special Cabinet meeting yesterday.

ONE OF BEAUREGARD'S STAFF.

It is rumored that a rebel officer of Gen. BEAUREGARD's Staff was arrested here night before last. He *was dressed in citizen's clothes.*

MORE TRANSPORTS PAST THE VICKSBURGH BATTERIES.

The President received a dispatch to-day from Admiral FOSTER, saying that he had gotten other expedition of twelve transports and six barges safely by the Vicksburgh batteries.

ENTRY INTO SOUTHERN PORTS.

A Norfolk Board of Trade Committee, six members, is here to importune Secretary CHASE to grant a uniform system of entry into Southern ports.

VISITORS TO THE ARMIES.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps, left to-day for a flying visit to the armies at Falmouth and Fortress Monroe.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The first bank under the National Banking law has been established in Philadelphia, and all the stock subscribed. It is understood that Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIDDLE will be elected President, and a President pro tem. appointed with his time of service expires.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS COMING HOME.

Two New-York two-year regiments, mustered out of the service, marched through the City to-day under escort of SCOTT's nine hundred cavalry.

D'UTASSY'S REGIMENT.

D'UTASSY's regiment has been consolidated, only fifteen of its officers being retained.

A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.

Madame LISBOA, wife of the Brazilian Minister, gave a brilliant entertainment last evening, in honor of her daughter's marriage with Senor DON PEDRO, the Brazilian Charge d'Affairs to Quito. Among the guests present were Lord LYONS, Admiral FOOTE, Baron GEROLT and daughters, Madame MERCIER, Senor and Madame BARANDA, and Mesdames SEWARD, and FORSYTH. A number of distinguished army officers were also present, including Gen. HEINTZELMAN and a portion of his Staff.

MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.

It is understood that the appointment of A. B. DICKINSON as Minister to Nicaragua, was due, in part, to the request received from that Government sev-

dressed to cure, that he will be addressed and sent back. It is said to be the first case in the history of the Missionary Priests such a letter or document has been sanctioned by an American representative.

CONFUSION ON RECRUITING.

Commissions are in preparation, and have in part been issued, to officers of regiments of negroes organized in the South and Southwest.

GEN. PAUL KILPATRICK.

Gen. Paul, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Regular Infantry, appointed by the President as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, but not confirmed by the Senate, has been reappointed, and is assigned to the command of his old brigade in the first army corps.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

M. H. Arther, Co. I, 9th New-York artillery.
Henry P. Green, Co. H, 147th New-York.
Sergt. Michael Banks, Co. A, 69th New-York.
Jonathan Phelps, Co. E, 123d New-York.
M. Brennan, Co. C, 69th New-York.
Lieut.-Col. Porter Nexsa, 4th New-York cavalry.
Patrick Mahoney, Co. H, 145th New-York.
Theo. A. Parker, 5th New-Jersey.
Asa B. Condon, Co. I, 7th Maine.

GEN. PRENTISS AT HELENA.

Gen. Prentiss, at latest dates, was at Helena, seeking for all the negroes he could get to be formed into regiments.

GEN. VAN ALEN.

Gen. Van Alen has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Hooker.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Dashing Expedition to the South Side of the Rappahannock.

Thursday's Fight.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Saturday, April 25.

Thursday morning's expedition, consisting of two regiments—the Fourteenth Brooklyn and Twenty-fourth Michigan, under command of Col. Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan—reached Port Conway, and at daylight launched several pontoons, crossed the river, and seized the town of Port Royal, which was occupied by a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering not over two hundred. The cavalry were speedily dispersed, and twenty or more of them captured. A number of army wagons were captured and burned, and several horses and mules brought away.

Our forces held the town an hour or more, when a heavy body of the enemy's infantry with artillery appeared, and our men, safely retired this side the river, and on Thursday night were again back in camp, without loss, having marched forty miles in thirty-six hours, during half of which a tremendous rain-storm prevailed.

The whole affair was a bold and daring feat, and fully illustrates the present resolute temper of our men. These diversions seem to be mystifying the enemy very much.

The furious rain-storm of the past three days ceased last night with a thunder shower. To-day we have pleasant sunshine, with a strong wind, which is drying the roads very rapidly.

Prof. Lowe reports from his balloon that the enemy's camps are mainly to the south of Fredericksburgh, and that they seem to be as numerous as ever.

April Showers—An Important Case before a Military Commissioner—Return Home of the Two-year Troops—How they should be Received, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, VA., Friday, April 24, 1863.

If it be true that "April showers bring forth May flowers," then the path of this army through Virginia ought to be strewn with roses, and every bayonet be encircled by a garland of the beauties of the floral kingdom, for we are having showers enough to bring forth a whole continent of May flowers.

It began to rain on the evening of the 22d, and at 10 A. M. of the 24th it still continued. The roads would rapidly become dry under the warm Spring sunshine we have here if they could only get a chance. The ground is settled, and refuses to absorb any more water, which runs off into the streams, and renders them impassable.

An important case is being tried, up at headquarters, by a military commission. It is that of a surgeon, belonging to the Sixth Corps, who, being allowed to visit professionally a "secesh" family, residing near our pickets, imprudently let his tongue run, until he had told them all he knew about our movements and designs. If convicted, the punishment will be severe.

The two-years' troops begin to go out to-day. The Seventh New-York, Col. Von Buschen, and the Eighth New-York, Col. (Prince) Salm, formerly Col. Bendix's regiment, were duly mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday, and will proceed home at once. General Order No. 44 provides that the men shall turn over their arms and equipments on the field, there being no authority for sending men home with arms, who have been mustered out. This is unfortunate, if not a serious mistake. New-York is deeply interested in the matter, and the city and State authorities must make arrangements by which these men will be received with enthusiasm and feted. They are old soldiers, than whom braver and better never marched. The United States Government is the proper party to send these men home in a fit and respectable manner. But through the exigencies of the service, or through a lack of authority, or through some absurd and impolitic regulation of red-tape, these men are mustered out in the field, their arms and equipments turned over here, and they sent home in a loose and confused manner, the very antipodes, in appearance, of the sturdy, well-disciplined and resolute-looking soldiers that they have been for two long years. It may be useless to mourn over this unfortunate arrangement, but it is, nevertheless, a mistake on the part of the Government or authorities, in not treating these men with greater consideration. There is not a cheerful feeling among them regarding General Order No. 44. They'll obey it as they obey everything, because it is their duty. But they reason properly that the Government can afford to treat them, at least justly. The men have faithfully performed their part of the contract. They have served two long years of fatigues, hardships and perils. They have proven themselves worthy patriots, and the Government, in its present extremities, cannot afford to kick such benefactors. The proposition to re-enlist is not received with favor here; the men want to go home first; they all have their little arrangements to consummate; some slight matter of promotion to look after; they don't care about committing themselves before they are ready to do duty again. And so don't be surprised because they don't unanimously reënlist on the spot.

But send them home with honor, and let people see them in all the discipline and glory of old soldiers, safely returning from the wars. License these men, show them that they are appreciated, for if a soldier cannot feel these things, for what has he fought, and marched, and suffered? Hang New-York with flags once more, and as each returning band marches up Broadway, strew its path with flowers, and let the glitter of their bayonets only be exceeded by the sparkle of your enthusiasm.

Don't be surprised if these men don't reënlist the day after they get home. Give them thirty or sixty days of the quiet home-life, and the old habits and disciplines of their army-life will bring them back. Four-fifths of them will return, and when they do they will be ready-made soldiers. No part of the army has done better service than these two years' troops, and they deserve at the hands of the people of the State of New-York, all the honors they can give them. Treat them so as to keep them out of the foul embrace of those malignant enemies of theirs, who will lose no opportunity of magnifying the clerical errors or mistakes of the Government, even in such a matter as this. If that Government persists in its mistake, owing to it that its evil effects are neutralized by your own spirit and patriotism.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Cape Girardeau Attacked by 8,000 Rebels.

They Are Handsomely Repulsed After Three Hours' Fighting.

St. Louis, Sunday, April 26.

Dispatches from Gen. McNeill, at Cape Girardeau, dated at 4 o'clock Saturday evening, announcing that the rebels, about 8,000 strong, under Marmaduke and Buckner, were eight miles distant, approaching on two roads.

This morning a flag of truce brought a demand for surrender in half an hour, signed by the order of Maj.-Gen. Price, to which a defiant reply was returned.

At 11 A. M. the rebels attacked in force. After three hours' hard fighting, they were handsomely repulsed. It was supposed, however, that they would change their position, and attack from another point.

Reinforcements reached McNeill to-day. He has two gunboats ready for any emergency, and expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to whip the enemy, and pursue them in the case of retreat. No apprehensions need be felt for the safety of Cape Girardeau. No mention is made of the loss on either side.

A strong force of artillery and cavalry occupied Fredericktown last night.

Nearly all the rebel prisoners confined here have been removed to Alton, Ill., and all the gun-shops in the city placed under guard.

A later dispatch from Gen. McNeill says: "We have repulsed the enemy, with severe loss. He is now retreating, but will be taken care of. Our loss is less than twenty killed and wounded."

Cairo, Sunday, April 26.

The steamer *Hyatt* arrived this evening, having left Cape Girardeau at 3 P. M. She reports that a collision between the Nationals and the enemy occurred at about 11 o'clock this morning. Fighting was continued two hours. The enemy was repulsed. No particulars have come to hand.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST

All the Monitors off North Edisto Island on Thursday Last.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 25.

Steamer *C. W. Thomas* arrived this morning from North Edisto Island, S. C. She left there last Thursday, at which time our *Monitors were all lying off that place and our land forces occupied the island.*

The frigate *Sustata* sailed from Hampton Roads to-day for Havana; also the steamship *S. R. Spaulding* for Hilton Head.

Death of Col. Charles, THE CAUSES OF HIS DEATH—HIS MILITARY CAREER, &C.—HONORS TO BE PAID TO HIS REMAINS BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

The death of the above-named gallant officer has caused intense regret amongst his immediate friends and many warm admirers, and was occasioned by wounds which he received in the Peninsular campaign of last Summer. His demise took place at No. 48 Bleecker-street, on the afternoon of last Saturday, where the body is at present, and not 46 Bond-street, as has been erroneously stated.

Col. Edward C. Charles had recently received the appointment of Provost-Marshal for the Seventh Congressional State District of New-York City—an appointment conferred by the Secretary of War, not only on account of his distinguished services in the field whilst nobly leading the gallant Forty-second (Tammany) New-York State Volunteers, but also for his good conduct and soldierly deportment since he joined the service of his country from the commencement of the rebellion.

The Colonel first received his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-Fifth New-York State Volunteers, in the month of May, 1861, and soon after he proceeded with that fine corps to the seat of war. After the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which Col. Cogswell, of the 42d, was taken prisoner, the command was given to him. Col. Charles then entered on important and active service, and subsequently took part in every battle fought under Gen. McClellan up to the Seven Days' battles before Richmond. In the 45th of the seven battles, known as the Glendale battle, the gallant deceased was struck by a Minie rifle ball, which lodged in the lower part of the abdomen, and it was then supposed that he was left dead on the field, as the regiment was driven back, and he was among the missing. It was afterward discovered that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and was taken as a prisoner to Richmond, where he was kept for five weeks in the Libby Prison. The Colonel was then, at the expiration of that time, permitted to return on parole to New-York City, where—the wound being of a severe and dangerous nature, the ball not having been then extracted—he was sent to the New-York Hospital, and afterward removed from there to the residence of his attached and intimate friend, Boardman Ballwin, Esq., of No. 62 Second-avenue, where the best of care and attention was administered to him until he breathed his last.

Shortly after his arrival here arrangements were entered into to have the ball extracted, and this operation was successfully accomplished by Drs. Buck, Lindsay and others. The Colonel expressed a wish to rejoin his regiment before he was sufficiently recovered, which he did, but in a short time he had to return home again, when he was placed once more under the medical skill of Dr. Buck, and underwent another surgical operation. This second operation resulted in the extraction of a copper nail measuring one inch and a half in length, and bringing with it a portion of the thigh bone, which was much shattered, and bore evident symptoms of mortification.

After this his health began gradually to sink, and his death proved to be more sudden than was at first anticipated.

Alderman Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has given directions that the body is to be brought to the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, to-day, where it will be laid out in state. A meeting of the Committee on National Affairs will be held this morning, at the City Hall, when Gen. Sanford, and other military officers of distinction, are to be present. Members of the New-York City Light Guards, of which the deceased Colonel was an honorary member, are also to attend the Committee meeting. Arrangements also for the funeral obsequies are to be entered into, which, it is stated, will take place early on Wednesday.

Regiments Returning from the War.

The Seventh and Eighth regiments, New-York Volunteers, whose terms of enlistment have expired, are now in Washington, on their way home. They will leave there to-day, and will arrive in this City on Tuesday. Military and other bodies wishing to unite in giving them an appropriate reception, can learn the time and place of their landing in the City, by inquiring to-day of the Committee of Arrangements, at the Stephen House, No. 29 Bowery.

The Dog-Show.

To-day Barnum opens his annual show of dogs. He has on his list a great many valuable and a great many curious specimens of dogs—great, little, male, female, ferocious, mild, human, Newfoundland, King Charles, and a host of others whose cards will give their names. To those fond of dogs this show affords a fine opportunity for studying canine nature, and appreciating canine virtues. The show will continue for several days, and very many premiums will be distributed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTION OF RAINEY FOR THE MURDER OF FELLNER.—The trial of Ignatz Rainey, indicted for the murder of Sigismund Fellner, the diamond merchant, which occupied the attention of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer the entire week, was finally concluded on Saturday. The case was given to the jury about 11 o'clock A. M., under the charge of the Court, and in about 15 minutes thereafter they came back with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner apparently anticipated an acquittal. He had, during the week, paid the strictest attention to the evidence as given by the witnesses, and in the remarks of counsel on both sides, and after the jury had rendered their verdict, was remanded by the Court, he manifested considerable trepidation; but, with a desperate effort, he succeeded, and in the presence of his wife, he seemed to maintain his composure no longer, and sank upon the floor in a fainting fit, which was succeeded by dreadful convulsions. During the intervals of his paroxysms he would exclaim, "Oh, my God, how can I stand this?" "My heart will break!" and similar expressions, indicative of intense agony of mind. He finally became more composed, and Justice Gross ordered him to be remanded to the penitentiary and taken to jail. The prisoner will not be brought up for sentence until the June term—meantime an effort will be made to set aside the verdict.

Rogers & Haymond,
Having determined to
SURPRISE THE PUBLIC,
With an extraordinary combination of UNHEARD NOVELTIES and MERCHANT TAILORS, are offering their superb new styles of
SPRING OVERCOATS,
and all their fashionable and faithfully made
CLOTHING FOR THE SEASON,
at figures which will be decided
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP,
in view of the late advance in goods.
Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
Broadway Store, No. 214 Broadway.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Bourbon Whisky.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use; it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed Suit's Distilleries, Kentucky, or Suit's Whisky Agency, No. 46 Broadway, N. Y.

Sore Throat Specific.
One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 450 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being guaranteed in strength. See fairnesse and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 140 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated First Premium Sewing Machines, with Braiders, Corders, Hemmers, Binders, &c. Office No. 495 Broadway. These are the only sewing machines that embroider.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 190 MAIDEN-LANE.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Style of Summer Balmorals for Ladies.—At CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, will be offered a new article, light and elegant, particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Ladies call and examine it.

At the same establishment parents and guardians can procure any description of boots and shoes for boys, youths, misses and children, at fair prices—CANTRELL'S stock of these fabrics being of the largest and most varied character.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Company—Office No. 319 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.—Organized by the New-York Fire Department; receive one-half the profits over 7 per cent.
NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President.
Henry Beckman, Secretary.

Facts Worth Knowing, that Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment cures instantaneously, chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, croup, sore throats, colic, and pains of all kinds. The above is a candid statement of what Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment will do. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the druggists.

Orrin's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with a fine assortment of objects, for $5; with 24 objects, $8, by HENRY CRAIG, 180, Nassau-st., New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: FOWLER & WELLS, 308; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, &c., for various weaknesses, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. 1, also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hiltz's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Hats, Hats.—The new SPRING STYLES at WHITE'S are the GREAT ATTRACTION of the day. The imperial, the soft, the military, &c., &c., all at No. 215 Broadway.

Mathilde & Co., (Successors to E. Leon,) No. 1 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) will open their second invoice of Millinery for the summer season, on TUESDAY, April 28.

MARRIED.

Mendurst—Howe—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, April 20, by Rev. A. R. Perthridge, Thomas Mendurst and Agnes R. Howe.

DIED.

Bailey—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, Mary Anna Cooper, wife of Louis Bailey.
His friends, and those of her father, Jeremiah Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., on Monday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Bowman—On Saturday, April 25, after a short but severe illness, Jane, the beloved wife of Richard Bowman, and relict of the late John Rucastle, aged 44 years and 4 days.
The friends of the family, and those of her sisters, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 163 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday afternoon, April 27, at 3 o'clock.

Bowne—In this City, on Sunday, April 26, Charles P. C. Bowne, second son of William H. and Maria Bunn, in the 24th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 237 West 20th-st.

Devoy—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 25, Margaret Commerford, daughter of Benjamin and Maria P. Devoy, aged 3 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Peter Devoy, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Emmet—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, April 26, after a long and severe illness, John Tom, eldest son of Thomas and Ellen Emmet, aged 2 years 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from St. George's Church, Astoria. The steamer *Sylvan Dell* leaves Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock P. M., and that of 23d-st. at 1½, for Astoria, and returns to Pier 1 North-st. at 5½ P. M.

Edwards.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 21, of diphtheria, Alexander, youngest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Edwards, aged 3 years and 4 months.
The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Hicks-st., near Degraw, Brooklyn.

Gage—Suddenly, on Friday evening, April 24, Darius Gage, in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Jones-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Hyatt.—At Newtown, on Friday, April 24, of paralysis, Annie Bogardus, daughter of Elias J. and Cornelius Hyatt, in the 6th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, on Monday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock. The boat connecting with the Flushing Railroad leaves James-slip and 34th-st. at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kirkland.—In this City, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 26, Sergeant Kirkland, aged 76 years and 1 month.
The funeral will be attended from the Church at Waldford, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, on the arrival of the train from New-York.

McLeod—In this City, on Friday morning, April 24, of diphtheria, Elizabeth Irving, daughter of Dr. S. S. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 178 Madison-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

McCune—On Saturday morning, April 25, of consumption, Sarah C., wife of Charles W. McCune, and eldest daughter of Hon. H. E. Boardsley, of St. Albans, Vt., in the 26th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 27 East 20th-st., on Tuesday, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Miller.—In Brooklyn, at No. 51 Bond-st., on Sunday afternoon, April 26, Frances Margaret, daughter of Archibald and Caroline Miller, aged 4 years, 10 months and 24 days.
Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

Patterson.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 25, Leslie Hannum, youngest son of R. S. and Laura M. Patterson, aged 10 months and 13 days.
His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Reades.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, April 25, Margaret Reades, aged 67 years.

1st inst., Laura Alice, daughter of James and Mary Ann Rogers, aged 1 year, 7 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sherman—On Sunday, April 26, at the house of James C. Bell, on Yonkers, Eva Estelle, only child of Benjamin, in the 2d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chappaqua depot on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train at 12 o'clock.

Stewart—On Sunday, April 26, at the house of Capt. Charles Stewart, in this City, Col. Hoffman Stewart, late of Baltimore, in the 82d year of his age.
The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Rutgers-st., on Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock.

Obsequies of Col. Edward C. Charles, Forty-Second (Tammany) Regiment N. Y. S. V.—The remains of Col. Charles will lie in state in the Forty-second (Tammany) Regiment Armory, No. 67 Lafayette-place, (Thursday) next at 10 o'clock, when the regiment will be joined by the Governor and Staff, the Common Council, the Corporation, the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Superior Court, the Commissioners of Jurors, the Commissioners of Emigration, the Commissioners of Central Park, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of Public Parks, the Commissioners of Fire Department, the Commissioners of Police, the Commissioners of Public Buildings, the Commissioners of Quarantine, the Commissioners of Docks, the Commissioners of Street Improvements, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, the Commissioners of Health, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of Central Park

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE HOUSES AND HOUSING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, made on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1865, in the cause of Thomas Dickinson, Complainant, against Thomas Dickinson, Jr., and others, Defendants, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Property, viz:

Forty-two Houses and Housing, now standing on the Valley Rail Road, between Wilmington and Kennett Square, in the County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, and the Land on which they stand, and the Rail Road Track, Switches, Turn-outs, Depots, Water Stations, Engine Houses, Car Houses, Shops, Offices, Machinery, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Rolling Stock, Cars, Locomotive Engines, and all other Property of the said Valley Rail Road Company, and all the Franchises, Rights, Privileges, Immunities, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the deferred payments, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with sureties, and a mortgage of the premises sold.

Upon the payment of the purchase money, and the execution of the bonds and mortgage, as aforesaid, the Master will execute a deed to the purchaser, conveying the property sold.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Master.

Wilmington, April 3, 1865.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE NO. 329 SPRUCE-ST.—By virtue of the power contained in a certain deed of assignment, executed by Thomas Dickinson, Jr., to the undersigned, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1865, and recorded in the Recorder's Office, in and for New Castle County, in Deed Book No. 19, page 19, &c., I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, on SATURDAY, April 29th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Property, viz:

All that certain Lot of Ground, situate on the North side of Spruce-st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., in the City of Wilmington, containing in front on said Spruce-st. 16 feet, and in depth 80 feet, more or less, bounded on the East by a lot of Mrs. Dickinson, on the West by a lot of Mrs. Dickinson, on the North by a lot of Mrs. Dickinson, and on the South by said Spruce-st.

Upon the above Lot of Ground is erected a Three-story Brick Dwelling House, with Back Building, &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on delivery of the deed.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Assignee.

Wilmington, April 3, 1865.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, No. 22 WEST FOURTH-ST.—By virtue of a power contained in a certain deed of assignment, executed by Thomas Dickinson, Jr., to the undersigned, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1865, and recorded in the Recorder's Office, in and for New Castle County, in Deed Book No. 19, page 19, &c., I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, on SATURDAY, April 29th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Property, viz:

All that certain Lot of Ground, situate on the South side of Fourth-st., between Market and King sts., in the City of Wilmington, containing in front on said Fourth-st. 16 feet, and in depth 80 feet, more or less, bounded on the East by a lot of Mrs. Dickinson, on the West by a lot of Mrs. Dickinson, on the South by a lot of Mrs. Dickinson, and on the North by said Fourth-st.

Upon the above Lot of Ground is erected a Three-story Brick Dwelling House, with Back Building, &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on delivery of the deed.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Assignee.

Wilmington, April 3, 1865.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On MONDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 62 West-st., Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Household Furniture, &c

PROPOSALS.

GEORGETOWN GENERAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Hospital until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing and delivering at the Hospital Stables of Georgetown General Hospital the following articles:

The hay to be sweet, of good quality, well cured, clean from dust, and free from mould, and to be delivered in such proportions of each kind, and at such times as may be required by the Quartermaster in charge. The straw to be of the best quality of Rye straw, clean from dust, and free from mould, and to be delivered in such proportions and at such times as may be required by the Quartermaster in charge.

The grain will be required to be of the following quality: The oats to be sound, plump, well cured, clean from dust, and free from mould; the corn to be of the best quality of yellow corn, sound, clean, and free from mould; the barley to be of the best quality of two-rowed barley, clean from dust, and free from mould; the beans and peas to be of the best quality of white beans and marrowfat peas, clean from dust and mould; the potatoes to be of the best quality of Rose potatoes, sound, clean, and free from mould; the onions to be of the best quality of yellow onions, sound, clean, and free from mould; the rice to be of the best quality of Carolina rice, clean from dust and mould; the vinegar to be of the best quality of cider vinegar, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the molasses to be of the best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the soap to be of the best quality of hard white soap, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the candles to be of the best quality of sperm candles, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the coal to be of the best quality of Cumberland coal, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the wood to be of the best quality of hickory wood, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the charcoal to be of the best quality of hickory charcoal, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the soda to be of the best quality of saleratus, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the tea to be of the best quality of black tea, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the coffee to be of the best quality of Rio coffee, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the sugar to be of the best quality of white sugar, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the milk to be of the best quality of milk, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the butter to be of the best quality of butter, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the eggs to be of the best quality of eggs, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the bread to be of the best quality of bread, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the meat to be of the best quality of meat, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the fish to be of the best quality of fish, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the vegetables to be of the best quality of vegetables, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the fruit to be of the best quality of fruit, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the nuts to be of the best quality of nuts, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the spices to be of the best quality of spices, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the herbs to be of the best quality of herbs, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the flowers to be of the best quality of flowers, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the seeds to be of the best quality of seeds, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the roots to be of the best quality of roots, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the bulbs to be of the best quality of bulbs, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the tubers to be of the best quality of tubers, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the rhizomes to be of the best quality of rhizomes, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the corms to be of the best quality of corms, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the cormels to be of the best quality of cormels, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the offsets to be of the best quality of offsets, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the suckers to be of the best quality of suckers, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the runners to be of the best quality of runners, and must be strong enough to bear diluting with one-third water; the stolons to be of the best quality of stolons

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of Rebel Vessels—About Thirty Prizes in Port—Recent Captures—Refugees—Rebel Outrages—Arrival of Gen. Woodbury, &c.

KEY WEST, FLA., Tuesday, April 21, 1862.

The army transport steamer *Fulton* has just arrived from New-Orleans, having been out the last few days, and brings news of the destruction of the ram *Queen of the West* and the capture of her crew by the National forces. Also that Gen. BANKS has followed up the rebels at Berwick's Bay and re-captured the steamer *Diana*, and also captured two other boats, and was following up his successes to the complete rout of the rebel force at that place.

There is but little local news of interest, and I have thrown together whatever there may be relating to the movements of the naval vessels and private craft in here. The town is perfectly healthy, and this far the season has been very cool. Quarantine regulations are in operation, and everything having a tendency to ward off fever during the approaching Summer will be rigidly attended to.

The frigate *St. Lawrence*, flagship of Admiral HALSEY, will leave this station on the 1st of May for New-York with her large force of officers and men. The Admiral's flag will then be transferred to the gunboat steamer *Magnolia*.

There is now in port about thirty prize vessels and cargoes not yet condemned, embracing a large amount of property, most of which will probably be sent to New-York for sale.

The United States war-steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. EARLE ENGLISH, returned on Sunday, the 13th, from a cruise up the west coast of Florida, during which they destroyed two vessels at Bay Port. One of these was laden with 200 bales of cotton, and the other with grain. The rebels were in considerable force, and a pretty sharp contest was waged for the possession of these vessels, when Capt. ENGLISH finding himself unable to get them out as prizes, concluded to destroy them.

Some refugees from Marion County, Fla., who have arrived on the *Sagamore*, state that two regiments of Florida troops, raised in that neighborhood for the rebel service, and numbering respectively 1,100 and 1,200 men when they went into the war, have recently, in consequence of their reduced numbers and shattered condition, been disbanded, and the miserable remnants, of less than 100 for each regiment, have returned to their homes, broken down and exhausted victims to that spirit of treason whose ambition is rule or ruin.

A great outrage was committed by some rebels at Gadsden Point, near Tampa Bay, Fla., a few days since, the particulars of which I have learned from the surgeon of the bark *Parenti*, now in this harbor repairing. This bark has been blockading the harbor of Tampa, and a party of people were seen on shore, apparently exhibiting a white flag. The distance was such as to render this uncertain, and no notice was taken, until the following day, when the same appearance was made of a white flag, and men and women—apparently contrabands—asking protection.

A boat was filled out from the bark and under the charge of Acting-Master's Mate LAWLOR, sent to the shore where the party were, and hailing them were desired to land. The boat was accordingly run in shore until she grounded about a ship's length from the beach, with a flag of truce flying. At this instant the apparent contraband women threw off their disguise and together with the whole party who now sprung from their concealment to the number of fifty or sixty, commenced a fire upon the boat's crew, who made all haste to retreat toward their ship. Strange to say, there were but three men wounded, and all returned again to the bark. Acting-Master LAWLOR was shot through the arm, but is now doing well. The other wounded men are here at the hospital and recovering. This is certainly a damaging fact upon Southern chivalry.

The steamer *Metamora* arrived here on the evening of the 15th from New-York, flying the National ensign at the foremast, and everybody was on the qui vive, supposing that our new commanding officer, Gen. WOODBURY, was on board. She was at once visited by the Port Physician, Dr. BAILEY, whose reception on board was somewhat remarkable, and resulted in a thorough sensation, such as seldom stirs up the people of Key West. The pilot on deck declined to give Dr. BAILEY any information as to the movement of the steamer, or the two hundred officers on board; refused him any papers, and notified him that no communication would be permitted with the ship or to the shore. As everybody supposed that Gen. WOODBURY was on board, and no one had been informed to the contrary, speculation assumed all imaginable forms during the night as to the mysterious shroud that enveloped this arrival, and it would be perfectly safe to assume that the fruitful imaginations of all active minds wandered off into dreamland in quest of cause for this overshadowing mystery. Morning came and with the rising dawn the ascending smoke was seen from the furnaces of the *Metamora* and the United States steamer *De Soto*, both of which were soon beyond our vision in close company, with the secret of the *Metamora*' movement safe from all the denizens of this Island, save one, and he is bound to preserve it.

Rear Admiral HALSEY returned on the 16th from a short cruise in the steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Com. ROGERS, which destroyed a raft all the blockading stations this side of and including St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. They captured two prizes which arrived here; one, a sloop, loaded with cotton from the Ocilla River, and the other the schooner *Anna Clapp*, with a cargo of sundry foreign goods from Havana, which the Admiral chased for some time, and fired at until they found that the next shot might send them to the bottom when they concluded to surrender. At this time the schooner was within two miles of shoal water near the *Huntsville* could not have followed the chase. This is the second time that this vessel has been brought in here as a prize. The Admiral is said to have enjoyed the excitement of the cruise amazingly, and seemed to have realized "his boyhood o'er again." There were ten refugees and thirty-three contrabands brought in from Apalachicola on the *Huntsville*. The most of both parties are women and children, and in appearance and by declaration fully confirm the accounts of distress and destitution. The rebel name, Apalachicola, as incident is found to be of so deep a draught that she can never be passed out over the bar.

Brig.-Gen. D. P. WOODBURY and Staff, arrived on Saturday, the 19th, on the army transport steamer *McClellan*, and immediately assumed the command of this military district, as recently established, embracing Pensacola, Fort Jefferson and Key West.

Gen. WOODBURY arrives amongst us under the most favorable circumstances, and at a time when the genial influence of his mild and gentle bearing is likely to have a most excellent effect in harmonizing the conflicting elements that have proved so productive of conflict during the last three months.

The *McClellan* brought in two prizes; one a small sloop, laden with cotton, and captured off Cape Canaveral; the other a large open launch boat, picked up adrift.

The gunboat steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, Capt. CATE, came into port on Saturday last, having in tow the blockade-running schooner *Teresa*, captured by her near St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. This schooner was sold here about four weeks since as a condemned prize, and purchased by one of a blockade-running firm from Nassau, who proceeded at once to Havana with this and some other vessels he had bought at the same sale. She sent her out from Havana, I do not know, but she is well laden with flour, wines, dry goods and sundries from that port, and four Key West men were found on her among the crew, all of whom had recently taken the oath of allegiance to our Government, and are now here to be placed where they cannot renew their enterprise in that direction for a while.

A small schooner, name unknown, laden with cotton, arrived here yesterday, having been captured by the gunboat schooner *Wanderer*, off Anclote Keys, Florida. Among her crew I noticed two citizens of Key West.

By an arrival just from Havana, I learn that an old resident of Key West, who left his family here about two months since for New-Orleans, with a small vessel laden with salt, has arrived at Havana with a load of cotton from Manatee, Fla., where he has a sequestrated law residing, and where he probably sold his salt that he had cleared at the Custom-house here under his oath not to violate any blockade laws, and protestations innumerable that he had no such intentions. Verily, cotton should command a large price to pay for his wear and tear of conscience.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher going to Europe.

On Wednesday night last, the trustees of Plymouth Church Society held a special meeting, at which the perceptible effect of constant hard work upon the pastor (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER) was the subject of discussion. After some little conversational debate, it was moved and carried unanimously that Mr. BEECHER be granted a leave of absence of four months from the 1st of June, and that his expenses during a trip to, in and from Europe, be defrayed by the Society.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting, the Trustees proceeded in a body to the parsonage, where they surprised the retiring shepherd, and informed him for the first time of their desire and determination. Mr. BEECHER was naturally touched by so generous an evidence of personal and social regard, and after consultation with the Trustees, consented to accept the offer.

The incessant pulpit-work which Mr. BEECHER performs, added to his lecturing tours, his frequent popular addresses, the editing of the *Independent*, and the regular duties of the largest pastorate in the country, cannot fail, sooner or later, to tell upon a constitution and a brain open as vigorous and so capable as his, and his people do well to bid him rest, and not only so, but without thought or care for the outlay which the peculiar rest he needs demands.

The Society has an annual meeting to-night, at which the announcement of the Trustees will undoubtedly be heartily responded.

THE HUMAN MOUTH.—The tongue may be silent, but the mouth never ceases to speak. Motionless lips are often the most eloquent; they discourse to the eye, revealing to it what might never reach the ear—never find utterance in words—Love and Hate; Mirth and Gloom; Dignity, Firmness, Pride, Scorn, Contempt. The closest mouth can hide no secrets from the physiognomist. Full lips and thin lips; red lips and pale lips; curved lips and straight lips; prim lips, positive lips, sneaky lips; lips protruded and lips drawn back, all have their meaning. There are lips ardent and electric, which open but to utter loving words, and whose kisses thrill with bliss unutterable the thrice happy mortal to whom they are voluntarily; and there are lips cold and passionless, whose touch sends a chill to the heart. There are lips on which smiles are at home, and laughter a frequent guest; and lips that do little but grumble and scold. There are lips relaxed and pure, and lips grown coarse and sensual, and the physiognomist recognizes each at a glance. Silence avails nothing, and dissimulation little.

The mouth is a most wonderfully expressive feature. It reveals not only much of a man's character, but something of his history also. Contrast the pretty mouth of the little child, with its gentle curves and its expression of simplicity and purity, with that of the prematurely aged victim of dissipation or self-abuse, lax, flabby and dilapidated. The latter was once like the former. Between these two stretches the long, and record of wickedness and folly; and we might trace the downward progress of the man, step by step, in the gradual deterioration of his lips.

When the lips move, uttering familiar words or smiling sweetly upon us, we all readily comprehend them; but they have a *silent* speech in which there is not even motion. Shall we make use of our art to translate that into words? There are secrets hidden in it; but to you, gentle reader, as a special favor, we will unfold some of them in the pages of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May, which is now ready. Only 10 cents. Newsmen have it.

(Advertisement.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ARMY should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-Pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FOLEY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only safes, which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

THE TEMPERAMENTS.—In a phrenological and physiological examination, the entire body, its *quantity* and *quality* are duly considered, and the question, "What can I do best?" is answered on scientific principles, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

EMBROIDERING MACHINES TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—Sewing-machines for embroidering and family use. V. W. WHEELER, Jr., No. 490 Broadway, corner Broome-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 28, 1862.

$48,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103	600 Hud. R. R.	114
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103⅛	do	b10. 114
1,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Reg.	95	200 do	113⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	97	100 do	113⅝
25,000 do	97⅛	50 do	113. 114
4,000 do	97⅝	100 do	s15. 113⅝
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	100	100 do	s60. 113⅝
Notes	Sept. 100	200 do	s30. 113⅝
5,000 do	105	200 do	s30 113⅝
6,500 do	105⅛	300 Harlem R.	60⅛
20,000 do Oct. & Apl.	105⅛	100 do	60⅝
47,000 U. S. 6s, 1-77, C.	101⅝	100 do	60
44,000 do New	99⅞	100 do	60⅛
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	100	100 do	s77 57⅞
6,000 do	99⅝	100 do	s21 57⅞
12,000 N. C. State 6s	72	200 do	s30 57
15,000 Mo. State 6s	61	200 Harlem R. P.	90
2,000 Cal. State 7s	120	200 Reading R.	93⅛
10,000 Fund. R. Conv. 6s	117	200 Has. R. Pref.	90
1,000 Fund. R. Conv. 6s, Old.	116	100 Reading R.	93⅝
5,000 Mich. So. 7s, M.	104⅝	500 do	93⅞
10,000 do	104⅝	200 do	s15 73⅝
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79⅛	200 do	s18 73⅝
4,000 do	80	200 do	s30 73⅝
15,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	61	13 Cleve., Col. & C. R.	100
10,000 do	62	300 Galena & Chi. R.	99
13,000 do	62⅛	200 do	99⅛
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	103
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	69	200 do	s30. 104⅛
2,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	69	100 do	s10. 104
115 Phœnix Bank	100	400 do	105
65 National Bank	101	200 do	105⅛
20 Chatham Bank	93	100 do	105⅝
15 Park Bank	122	100 do	s10 105⅝
15 Ocean Bank	83½	200 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	112⅜
5 Bank of State of N. Y.	101	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	43
156,000 American Gold	102	100 do	43⅛
42,000 do	102⅝	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	95⅜
50,000 do	102⅝	100 do	95⅝
45,000 do	102⅝	100 do	95⅞
7,000 do	s16. 102⅝	400 Chic. & N. W. R.	94⅛
400 Canton Company	29	100 do	94
100 do	27⅝	100 do	94⅛
600 Quicksilver Min. Co.	42	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	82
100 do	s22 42	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	43
100 do	42⅛	100 do	43⅜
200 do	42⅝	100 Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pref.	70
50 New-Jersey Zinc	100	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	69⅜
50 Mich. Mining Co.	107⅞	100 do	69⅝
100 do	s30 107	100 do	69⅞
200 Penn. Coal Co.	120	200 do	69⅝
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	123⅛	100 do	69⅞
400 Cumb. Coal Pref.	27	200 do	69⅝
200 do	27⅜	200 Al. & T. R. R.	71
100 do	27⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. R.	94⅜
100 do	27	200 do	94⅝
100 do	s10 27	200 do	94⅞
100 Pacific Mail Co.	128⅜	200 do	97⅜
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	120	100 Mich. Cen. R.	96
475 N. Y. Cen. R.	116	100 do	96⅛
200 Erie Railway	41	100 do	96⅜
1200 do	41⅛	400 Chic. & Al. Pref.	82
200 do	41⅜	200 do	82⅛
200 do	s30. 41⅜	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 69⅞
200 do	41⅜	200 do	69⅞
200 do	s10 41⅜	200 do	69⅝
250 Erie R. Pref.	100	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	95
150 Hudson River R.	114⅛	200 do	95⅛
200 do	114⅜	200 do	95⅜
100 do	s10. 114⅜	200 Alton & T. H. R.	43⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	100	100 Harlem R.	59
71,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	101⅞	200 do	60⅛
18,000 do New	99⅝	200 Has. R. Pref.	90
30,000 do	99⅞	100 Reading R.	93⅝
20,000 Tenn. State 6s	60	250 Mich. Cen. R.	104⅝
16,000 Mo. State 6s	61⅛	100 do	104⅝
5,000 do	61	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	61⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	120	100 do	61⅝
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 6th	87	200 do	61⅝
6,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	69	200 do	s15 73⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	61⅝	200 do	s10 73⅝
1,000 do	61⅝	200 do	73⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	76	13 Cleve., Col. & C. R.	100
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	76	300 Galena & Chi. R.	99
10,000 do	76	200 do	99⅛
13,000 do	76⅛	200 do	99⅜
155 Bank of Commerce	90	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	103
25,000 Amer. Gold	102⅝	200 do	103⅛
26,000 do	102⅝	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	99⅛
50 Penn. Coal Co.	120	100 do	99⅜
1000 Bucks Co. Lead	2⅞	200 do	s30 99
500 do	2⅞	200 do	99⅛
50 Canton Co.	27⅛	1000 do	b30. 100⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	25⅞	200 do	100⅝
200 do	25⅞	200 do	s30. 100⅝
1642 Quicksilver M. Co.	42	200 do	s30. 100⅜
100 do	42⅜	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	94
100 do	42⅝	200 do	94⅛
1000 do	42⅞	200 do	94⅜
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	120	100 Alton & T. H. R.	70⅜
475 N. Y. Cen. R.	116	200 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien R.	43
100 do	116⅛	100 do	43⅜
200 Erie Railway	41	100 do	43⅝
1200 do	41⅛	400 Chic. & Al. Pref.	82
200 do	41⅜	200 do	82⅛
200 do	s30. 41⅜	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 69⅞
200 do	41⅜	200 do	69⅞
200 do	s10 41⅜	200 do	69⅝
250 Erie R. Pref.	100	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	95
150 Hudson River R.	114⅛	200 do	95⅛
200 do	114⅜	200 do	95⅜
100 do	s10. 114⅜	200 Alton & T. H. R.	43⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	100	100 Harlem R.	59
71,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	101⅞	200 do	60⅛
18,000 do New	99⅝	200 Has. R. Pref.	90
30,000 do	99⅞	100 Reading R.	93⅝
20,000 Tenn. State 6s	60	250 Mich. Cen. R.	104⅝
16,000 Mo. State 6s	61⅛	100 do	104⅝
5,000 do	61	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	61⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	120	100 do	61⅝
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 6th	87	200 do	61⅝
6,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	69	200 do	s15 73⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	61⅝	200 do	s10 73⅝
1,000 do	61⅝	200 do	73⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	76	13 Cleve., Col. & C. R.	100
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	76	300 Galena & Chi. R.	99
10,000 do	76	200 do	99⅛
13,000 do	76⅛	200 do	99⅜
155 Bank of Commerce	90	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	103
25,000 Amer. Gold	102⅝	200 do	103⅛
26,000 do	102⅝	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	99⅛
50 Penn. Coal Co.	120	100 do	99⅜
1000 Bucks Co. Lead	2⅞	200 do	s30 99
500 do	2⅞	200 do	99⅛
50 Canton Co.	27⅛	1000 do	b30. 100⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	25⅞	200 do	100⅝
200 do	25⅞	200 do	s30. 100⅝
1642 Quicksilver M. Co.	42	200 do	s30. 100⅜
100 do	42⅜	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	94
100 do	42⅝	200 do	94⅛
1000 do	42⅞	200 do	94⅜
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	120	100 Alton & T. H. R.	70⅜
475 N. Y. Cen. R.	116	200 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien R.	43
100 do	116⅛	100 do	43⅜
200 Erie Railway	41	100 do	43⅝
1200 do	41⅛	400 Chic. & Al. Pref.	82
200 do	41⅜	200 do	82⅛
200 do	s30. 41⅜	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 69⅞
200 do	41⅜	200 do	69⅞
200 do	s10 41⅜	200 do	69⅝
250 Erie R. Pref.	100	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	95
150 Hudson River R.	114⅛	200 do	95⅛
200 do	114⅜	200 do	95⅜
100 do	s10. 114⅜	200 Alton & T. H. R.	43⅛

The Foreign Trade of the past week was active in the Import entries, which include further large receipts of Cotton from Liverpool, of the value of $636,000, and several valuable cargoes of Tea. The Dry Goods entries are on a moderate scale. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce improved over the previous week, and the Customs Revenue, chiefly in Gold, reached a total of $1,270,000. On the 1st of May the Treasury will disburse about $800,000 by way of interest in Gold upon the 5.20 year Loan, and on the 3d or 5th of the month $1,000,000 in Gold to the Associated Banks for interest upon the Gold bearing Certificates of Deposit of 1862. The Currency receipts at the Treasury office in this City on Deposit, at 5 ₩ cent. interest, and for conversion into the 5.20 year Stock, amounted to about two millions per day through the week. The Deposit line of $100,000,000, authorized by act of Congress, is now nearly full, and will probably reach the maximum by the close of the present week. Outside the Treasury, the employment of Money among the Merchants and Brokers is by no means equal to the supply, and the rate of interest, as a rule, the same as at the Treasury. The presence of the Secretary in town for a day or two, at the close of the week, on business relating chiefly to the Revenue Service and Revenue Marine, gave rise to various rumors of negotiations for Money, but these were without authority, so far as any application or suggestion on his part is concerned. As the supply of Money continues to accumulate at this centre, notwithstanding the heavy conversions into the 5.20 year Stock, it is not impossible that some of our leading Bank managers may have talked with him about placing a large sum to the credit of the Treasury in anticipation of the issue of interest-bearing Treasury Notes, authorized by recent act of Congress, say at a rate not exceeding 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. There is continued improvement in the demand and price for Government Stocks and Treasury paper on the Stock Exchange, as well as increased pressure upon the Loan Agents for conversions of Currency into the 5.20 year 6 ₩ cent Stock at par. The latter will no doubt be unusually marked on the 1st of May, from which date the next coupon will run.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange has again assumed great buoyancy, and for a few days past the rise in prices has been both general and rapid. On the Share list this movement was preceded by the heavy speculation in Harlem shares heretofore noticed, and the universal success of which was accounted for by the Ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the Company to extend their track through Broadway. The advance in the other New-York and Western Road Stocks is also stimulated by the current traffic on these lines, which uniformly shows a large improvement on last season. The abundance of Money also facilitates the speculative as well as the investment demand for Stocks. The price of Gold Coin fluctuated somewhat violently through the week, falling to 145@146, and then recovering to 153@ 153⅛ ₩ cent. On Saturday the speculative buyers acted upon the presumption that nothing had been done at Albany with the Restraining Bill, but this, we believe, will prove a mistake, as the Bill appears to have gone, in due course, to the Governor.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Co.	151@153⅛
U. S. 6 ₩ cts. 1881	103@103⅜
U. S. Treasury 5-20 ₩ cts.	105@105⅛
New-York Central	116@116⅛
New-York and Erie	79⅛@79⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	93⅝@93⅞
Hudson River	114⅛@114⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	104@104⅛
Michigan Southern	96@96⅜
Michigan Central	100⅞@101
Toledo	83@83½
Illinois Central	93⅛@93⅝
Pacific Mail	128@128½
Hudson River Scrip	101⅛@101⅝
Harlem Preferred	60@60⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79@79⅝
Harlem Common	58⅝@59⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	94⅝@95⅛

The price of Gold Coin advanced 2 ₩ cent. on Saturday on telegrams from Albany, that the Restraining Bill failed to become a law, from some information in the Assembly, late last night. There was not much said in Exchange after the steamer's mail closed early in the forenoon. The whole export of Gold and Silver for the week is only $466,000. Money in very easy supply to the Brokers. The receipts of Currency at the Treasury were $2,160,000, of which $1,300,000 for the New Loan, and $860,000 on Deposit, at 5 ₩ cent. An immense speculative business was done on the Share list at rapidly advancing prices for Erie and most of the Western Roads, the market leaving off firm. The Quicksilver shares rose to 50@ 51 ₩ cent. At 4 o'clock the following figures were quoted as compared with Friday night.

Gold Coin	151⅞	153⅛	Harlem Pref.	59⅜	60
U. S. 6s, 1881	103	103⅛	Mich. Central	100	101
N. Y. Central	115⅞	116	Mich. Southern	61⅜	62⅛
Erie	80⅜	81⅝	Mich. Guaran'd	104⅛	105
Erie Preferred	93⅜	93⅞	Illinois Central	92⅞	94⅜
Hudson	114⅛	114⅜	Toledo	82⅞	83⅛
Pacific Mail	128	128½	Fort Wayne	94⅜	95⅛
Quicksilver Co.	44	50	Treasury Certs.	101⅜	101⅝
Harlem	57⅛	58⅝	7-30 Tr. Notes	107	107

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York Bank	116	State of New-York	102⅜
Merchants'	104	Commerce	62⅞
Union	104	Continental Exchange	104
American	115	Metropolitan	120
Tradesmens	104	Park	103
Merchants' Exchange	94½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's	113	N. Ind. Cent. L., '66	103⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	105	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	113
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr's.	104	Ill. Central, '76	120
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103⅝	Ali. & P. R. 8s, prof.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Mich. S. & N. I. 8s, inc.	94
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
Erie R. 8rts, '60	115	Chic. & N. W. G. R., ex	90
Erie R. seconds, '70	120	Chic. & N. W. 1st R.	89⅛
Erie R. thirds, '62	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d Mt.	84
Erie R. fourths, '80	102	Han. & St. J., 8rts.	69
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	100	Han. & St. J., seconds	60
Hud. R. 8rts, '60	110	Chicago & R. I. 8rts	111
Hud. R. seconds '66, s. f.	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Hud. R. thirds '75	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103
Harlem 8rts, '63, '73	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	79⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ cts, '62, '72	115	Chi. & Pitts. 8ds	102
Mich. C. new, 1st, '82	110	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	104
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	92

The Import entries of the past week amount to $4,622,012, against $3,843,564 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,748,686, against $1,831,639 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $466,000, against $1,016,000 same week last year.

The Commercial tables for nine months of the Current Fiscal year, closed up a few days since, after receipt of the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of March.

The import entries of the nine months of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of March, inclusive, of $1,000,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$134,863,859
Add four weeks in April	17,086,447
Total to date	$151,970,447
Against same date 1862	100,107,540
Increased Import since July 1	$51,862,907

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first nine months of the Fiscal year to March 31, were | $145,675,600
Add four weeks in April | 12,002,330
Total to date | $157,957,930
Against same date 1862 | 113,976,990
Increased Export since July 1 | $44,961,950

The amount of Specie exported for the nine months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to March 31, was | $46,627,000
Add since April 1 | 1,900,000
Total to date | $48,527,000
Against same date 1862 | 13,737,000
Increased Specie Export | $34,804,000

In answer to our Baltimore correspondent, J. G. E., we can state that the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes, due in August and October, 1864, are convertible at any time before the interest ceases into the Public stock of 1861, and which stock, being of uniform tenor, as authorized by the Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861, will have only 17 years to run in 1864.

MR. ALEXANDER G. WOOD, for many years with Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., and recently admitted a member of the Stock Exchange, has joined Mr. JAMES FISKE in a general Brokerage business in Stocks, Exchange and Bullion, at No. 5 Broad-street. Reference is made to the card of the new house in another column.

The coupons due on the First Mortgage of the Harlem Company on the 1st of May, will be paid at their office, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST COMPANY.

Cost of Road and Extensions to Feb. 18	$12,125,838
Preferred First Mortgage	1,250,000
General First Mortgage	5,000,000
Interest Bonds to Feb. 1, 1864	758,000
Second Mortgage	2,000,000
Minor Extension Mortgages	750,000
Share Capital to date	2,367,788 ₩
Paid out from net Income	741,975—$12,125,838
Road and Extensions	242 miles
Ten months' traffic to Feb. 1, 1862	492,815
Against 10 months 1861	741,260
Increase	151,549

As the low-priced Shares of this Road are now attracting a good deal of attention, we have compiled the foregoing figures from the latest official report within our reach. The regular annual report, embracing 12 months of the fiscal year ending 31st ult., has not yet been published in pamphlet form. The March traffic was reported $90,676, against $59,248 last season. In February, $70,047, against $43,103 last season.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds today, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The catalogue *will include securities to be sold to close an estate.*

The following is the Bank bill, as it passed the Legislature on Friday night, and now awaits the signature of the Governor:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE BANKING LAWS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act, the securities hereafter to be deposited with the Superintendent of the Banking Department for notes for circulation to be issued to any corporation or joint stock association for banking purposes, or individual banker, shall be stocks of this State and of the United States in the following proportions, that is to say, not to exceed two-thirds per centum in United States stocks, and not less than one-third per centum in stocks of this State; both stocks to be equal to, or be made equal to stocks yielding interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and the securities now held by the Bank Department, so far as the same consist of United States stocks and stocks of this State, may be adjusted on the application of any party concerned, so as to be in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sailed.

APRIL 26—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Fernando Cassil, lady and two children, Mrs Elsie Maxwell, Thomas Gow, Mrs. Main and servant, Miss E. Wilbur, John Aitken, Rev. Robert Cumin, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Warren, L. E. Ballard, Samuel Hamill, Lieut.-Col. Connelly, Thomas Ridge, J. Arkell, Rev. S. W. Lowell, Mr. Griffon, wife, child and infant, Rev. Mr. Bellamy and lady, Mr. Bailey, Thomas Nash, wife, four children and servant, J. C. Harris, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Langer, Hunneberg Turner, C. C. Littlewood, J. B. Cochran and wife, Joseph Brant, E. Merle, Mr. Pearsons and two children, with others in the steerage. Specie, $348,970.

In steamship Curacoa, for Havana and Nassau—S. Smith, New-York; C. Granting, New-York; Mr. Abbas, Havana; Hiram Ingraham, Miss Ingraham, Georgia; J. W. Clapp, Pittsfield, Mass.; Cowles Saling, Havana; C. Graf, New-York; Robert Dunlop, Halifax; H. Lancaster, A. J. Manlee, J. Simons, S. Harris, New-York; D. A. Corr, Cuba; J. E. Bliss, J. H. Darling, Warsaw, N. Y.; George W. Curtington, New-York; W. A. Miller, New-Orleans; F. Schwartz, Nassau; Wm. Miller, Providence; Erickson, John Hundt, New-York; Jos. Dorling, England; M. J. Baer, Mr. McLean, New-York; W. H. Wyatt, Havana; A. Pell, jr., New-York; W. H. Forest, Salem; John Hesprosti, Ireland; Mr. Turner, New-York; E. Barker, New-York; Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Mills and Mrs. Gordon McKay, Miss Jenkins, Boston; Miss McKenna, New-York; Mrs. F. B. Smith, John M. Storey, Samuel Gibbons, New-York; Mr. Friedeberg, Nassau; Henry A. Hused, Capt. J. H. Welsh, J. Frickenberg and nephew, Nassau; James Bowen, Ga.; John Thompson, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 26—*In steamship Fulton, from New-Orleans and Key West*—F. S. Bowen, Lieut. R. Semmes, C. C. Stafford, John Garbons, W. C. Gibb